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CAPTAIN ROGER JONES,

OF

LONDON AND VIRGINIA.

SOME OF HIS ANTECEDENTS AND DESCENDANTS.

With appreciative notice of other families, viz.:

BATHURST, BELFIELD, BROWNING, CARTER, CATESBY, COCKE, GRAHAM, FAUNTLEROY, HICKMAN, HOSKINS, LATANE, LEWIS, MERIWETHER, SKELTON, WALKER, WARING, WOODFORD, AND OTHERS.

NOTES

BY

JUDGE L. H. JONES,

OF WINCHESTER, KENTUCKY.

ALBANY, N. Y.:
JOEL MUNSELL'S SONS, PUBLISHERS.
1891.

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The Arms
Blazened by
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which are
Hopkins (by
of that fa
field par
a Chevero
three Lyo
His Wife
of Manfe
whose fe
between in
his Crest
proper -

The Arms of Capt. Roger Jones are thus Blazened viz.t The feild Sable, a Fesse Or, between three Childrens heads proper, which are Quartered with the Arms of Hopkins (his Mother being sole Heir of that family) who beareth in a feild party per Pale azure & Gules a Cheveron engrail'd or between three Lyons Rampant Argent.

His Wife was of the family of Walker of Mansfeild in the Com: Nottingh whose feild is Argent three Annulets between nine Cinquefoils Sable. for his Crest a Helmet a Childs head proper.

INTRODUCTORY LETTER.

My Dear Cousin:

It may be of some interest to you to know just how these notes came into existence; whence I derived my information and authority; and how I came to deliver them to you finally in their present form.

As they do not concern any but those whose families receive mention, and as they are not expected to attract even a passing interest from others, it is presumed that no apology or explanation whatever need be addressed to the public.

They have been placed in book-form only because it was thought to be the most enduring and convenient form in which to preserve their contents for present and future family reference.

The duty of superintending the work, if duty it may be called, appears to have devolved upon me by a sort of accident, which will be explained further on.

There are many valid reasons which might be offered in favor of preserving truthful histories of honorable families, into an elaborate enumeration of which it is not necessary to enter.

It may be that a weak and faltering kinsman shall find, in some example of honorable fidelity to duty

recorded in these pages, inspiration to new courage and higher endeavor. Certainly all noble deeds recounted in the history of his own family will offer, through the sympathetic medium of a common relationship, a direct appeal to his better nature.

There is also a consideration which may be mentioned as having quickened my desire to preserve the evidences of family descent contained in these notes. Among the many unkind things that are now said and written out of sectional folly and animosity, one not infrequently met with, in otherwise respectable quarters, is this base aspersion upon the ancestry of our Southern families, that we are descended from convicts and the refuse of Europe. However baseless and incredible the charge may now appear to those acquainted with the facts, yet, if our Southern families lie supinely by, while these calumnies are being repeated through the press, they will find their way finally into the pages of reputable history, while the evidences with which they might be met and successfully refuted will be lost through our indifference or inaction.

It was in the summer of 1874, during my college vacation, that I discovered an old hair trunk which had been stored away, with other rubbish, in the garret of the house of my uncle Joseph Jones, in this county. Upon examination it was found to contain, in a mixed and confused heap, a great number of family letters, deeds, wills, marriage settlements, etc., which had accumulated in the family for generations.

I found these to contain such a rich fund of family history that I thought it would be stupid and scarcely less than criminal in me to suffer them to be wasted. So I gathered them up, as I would the ashes of the dead, with sacred care, and, by arranging them according to their dates, found that I had before me an unbroken genealogical account of my family for several generations. And this is how I have become the genealogist of my family.

It is clear enough how they came into the possession of my grandfather. He was an only son, and his father and grandfather had both been first-born sons; consequently to him came down the more important family documents, and a large share of the family correspondence.

It was a custom with our ancestors to copy their letters for greater nicety before sending them, and the copy being sent the original was retained. I find this to have been the case with much even of their more intimate family correspondence.

This has aided me not a little, for there are many of these originals among the papers referred to; so that in many instances I have had the benefit of seeing not only the answer but also the letter that elicited it, and have thus been enabled to construe them with reference to each other.

These papers begin with the year 1702 and extend over a period of nearly a century and a half, furnishing ample data as to births, marriages, deaths, etc., even to the particular dates of their occurrence.

Hence this narrative possesses the rare merit of being founded almost entirely upon written evidence contemporary with the facts narrated, and, therefore, affording the very best proof of which the nature of the subject will admit.

In a few instances, to be sure, some of the minor matters contained in these papers could not be made fully intelligible without resorting to family traditions and the recollections of the older members of the family in Virginia and the South.

To this extent I have made use of family traditions in the development of this narrative, but to this extent only. They have in no instance been suffered to contradict, vary or add to the plain, simple and unvarnished story of these papers. Indeed, I have not used them even for the more pardonable purpose of ornamentation, unless in some rare and unimportant instance, when plainly in accord with, and, inferentially, at least, corroborated by, the facts narrated in these papers.

The truth is, I have always entertained a wholesome aversion for the exaggerated vagaries of family traditions; and I have enjoyed no little satisfaction in watching the havoc made with them by the methods of proof to which I have invariably resorted in the case of my own family. It is entirely too wide and tempting a field for the play of a fond and irresponsible fancy; and the Aladdin-like structures erected through the accessions of succeeding generations are too romantically beautiful and imposing to be a reality.

Yet, while this is all true, especially of American families, it is none the less true that there are families in America of just as pure and ancient descent as those of their mother countries.

True, it was seldom that any titled nobleman, or the very near kin of such, settled permanently in the colonies ; but it was not so rare that the more remote connections of such, in whose veins flowed the same blood that coursed through theirs, settled there ; and these became the progenitors of what were regarded as the leading families of colonial times.

Most of these families have retained their inherent faith in ancestry to the present day ; so much so, that pride of ancestry may almost be considered a mark of its existence.

It has served as an ægis, in many cases, to protect them from blood contamination, to which, from necessity, a love of wealth, or other improper motive, they might otherwise have been tempted to submit. This is doubtless more true of the Virginians than of any of the other colonists. Virginia was settled at an earlier period, when the old world ideas of technical distinction and social exclusion were in their greatest rigor, and were, of course, transplanted with the colonists. Her principal settlers were Cavaliers, a distinct class, who had inherited these ideas through a long line of ancestors, who had them deeply imbedded in their natures, and who came to the colony with them inflamed and intensified by a long and bitter struggle with the "Round-heads." Virginia

fast became wealthy and aristocratic, and offered an inviting asylum to immigrants and political fugitives of this class, who in great numbers gladly flocked to her hospitable shores. And, too, there was slavery in Virginia at an early day, a most aristocratic institution, which soon became a part of her social polity, which did not obtain to any considerable extent in the North, but which in Virginia soon crystallized into an insurmountable barrier to the encroachments of the common people.

The planter became as a lord, owning thousands of manorial acres which he cultivated with slaves that belonged to him like the cattle on his plantation, to whom he paid no wages, and who, therefore, could never become insolent or obtrusive. There were no avenues to social amelioration open to the poor white. There were no manufacturing establishments. The planter manufactured on his plantation and with the help of his slaves such wares as he did not import direct from the old world.

There was no commerce, that social leveler of modern times, except such as existed between the planter and his foreign factor. What social and business status the immigrant left off in the old world he took up when he reached the shores of Virginia, and there he remained, he and his posterity, until the Revolution. It was a Virginian, the lordly Sir William Berkeley, that thanked God there were no free schools and no printing in Virginia.

With all these conditions at work, it is no wonder

that the blood of Virginians was kept pure, and that it flowed from father to son in an undiverted and unadulterated current. In speaking of Virginians, I mean the people of eastern or tide-water Virginia, the hotbed of Virginia aristocracy.

It is a common error to suppose that the early colonists were wanting in education and the more polite accomplishments of social life. This is in no part true of the class of which I have been speaking. They possessed a degree of education and refinement not surpassed, and scarcely equaled, by their representatives of to-day. The colleges of Europe were open to them, and the sons of many of the wealthier class were there educated. Private tutors from the old country were readily had at competent salaries, while the royal governors established their miniature court of St. James at Williamsburg, and reveled in all the luxuries, and I fear many of the vices, of polite society. Coat-armor and all the insignia of State were displayed, and social caste was maintained with possibly more zeal than in the mother country.

A word in regard to the practice in America of bearing, or claiming the right to bear, arms. It is safe to say that not one-tenth of those who claim this distinction have any sort of title to the arms they claim. Since about the middle of the eighteenth century, there have been numbers of unscrupulous artists and engravers, both in America and England, who for a small fee would turn off a handsome coat for any one, without the slightest regard to the rules

of heraldry or the title of the applicant. In this manner many spurious coats were circulated through the country, and found their way into the archives of families, whose possessors are wholly and blissfully ignorant of their spurious origin. There are those who found their right to a particular coat upon no better foundation than that such arms are assigned to a family bearing the same name in Burke's *General Armory*, or some similar work. As well might we claim to bear the arms of Viscount Ranelagh, or any one of the many coats ascribed by Burke and others to the various and entirely distinct families bearing the name of Jones.

In this connection allow me to make the following quotation from *Elements of Heraldry*, by Wm. H. Whitmore: "Within a few years" (1866) "coats of arms have indeed been profusely assumed, but with such a total disregard of all authority as to prove the ignorance of that part of the community which ought to have been better instructed. The ordinary mode of assuming armorial bearings has been a reference to the nearest seal-engraver, who, from the heraldic encyclopedia, has furnished the applicant with the arms of any family of the same name. To strike at the root of this evil it is necessary to state in the most explicit manner, that there is no such thing as a coat-of-arms belonging to the bearers of a particular surname. Competent writers have already disabused the public mind of the idea that identity of name argues identity of origin." * * * "No one

now supposes that all Browns, or Joneses, or Smiths, or Robinsons, trace their descent from one man, the original assumer of the name. Still it has been much more difficult to convince a Brown, Jones, Smith or Robinson that he was not entitled to a coat-of-arms belonging to his name. Examination will soon convince us that this idea is totally unfounded. The first assumer or grantee of a coat-of-arms took that as his own distinguishing mark. It became hereditary in his own family; but his namesakes, or even relatives, have no claim to share it with him. It follows, therefore, that whoever uses a coat-of-arms, by that act proclaims his lineal descent from the person who first assumed it. It is useless to attempt any evasion of this fact. However true it may be that even in England the law does not interpose, we ought in this country, from the very absence of law, to exercise a wise restraint. The sole value or interest of our American coats-of-arms is the remembrance of an honorable ancestry. We cannot afford to insult our real progenitors by a false claim to others." And from Clark's *Introduction to Heraldry*, I add the following quotation: "The abuse of arms in modern days" (about 1800) "is constantly exhibited in the crest engraved on the plate and seals, or stamped on the note-paper, of thousands of persons utterly unentitled, by ancient descent or modern grant, to such insignia." * * * "Another abuse of arms is the common custom of wives' having their note-paper stamped with the crest of, or assumed by,

their husbands. No lady is entitled to a crest, and the display of one, by a female of any rank, is an absurdity."

In England, in olden times, it was customary to make what were termed heralds' visitations. That is, the kings of arms, as officers of the Crown, were commissioned and periodically sent out over the kingdom, to hear proof of, and to register, the descent and arms of the noblemen and gentlemen, or lesser nobility, of the realm. They also had authority to settle all controversies in regard to coats-of-arms, to correct any improper assumption of them by those not entitled, or any encroachment upon those belonging to another, and to deface from monuments arms illegally set up. The first visitation was in 1528, the last in 1687, after which time they fell into disuse.

In America no such precautions have been taken, and it is seldom we meet with any written description of arms, there being here no place at which to record them, as at the Heralds' College, in England. Here they are generally traced for authenticity to some ancient seal or other engraving claimed to have been used or possessed by a first progenitor on this continent. I should think it fair to say, that if such evidences are found to have existed in an American family prior to the year 1725, the arms may generally be accounted genuine, provided they are free from suspicion in other respects.

In early times the right to bear coat-armor was the distinguishing mark of a gentleman or lady according

to the old world ultra-technical definition of that term. Sir Edward Coke, the great English lawyer, defines a gentleman to be "*qui arma gerit*, who bears coat-armour, the grant of which adds gentility to a man's family."

So Clark, in his *Introduction to Heraldry*, speaking of the derivation of the word "gentleman," says, "It is as if one said a man well born." * * * "Gentlemen have their beginning either of blood, as being born of worshipful parents, or from having achieved, in peace or war, some honorable action whereby they have acquired the right to bear arms."

In regard to the name "Jones," it is of Welsh origin, being in the possessive case, so to speak, and is derived from the very popular Christian name "John." The Welsh, until quite modern times, distinguished themselves one from another by employing the Welsh preposition "ap,"* which liberally rendered means the *the son of.* Thus, if a Welshman named John had a son named Thomas, the son was called for distinction Thomas ap John. Or if it were desired to distinguish Thomas with greater particularity, the name of another ancestor was added; as, if John's father were named Roger, they would call Thomas in that event Thomas ap John ap Roger, and so on *ad infinitum.* The Welsh had no other names until the English, by Act of Parliament, compelled them to adopt their custom of surnames; when

* In a similar manner "vertch" was used in the names of females.

the Welsh, no doubt as a matter of sentiment, and naturally not wishing to make any unnecessary departure from their accustomed names, simply adopted their father's Christian name for their surname. Thus, what before had been Thomas ap John, or Thomas the son of John, or Thomas John his son, became Thomas Johnhis, and by abbreviation in the course of time, Thomas Johns; or, inserting an "e" for the sake of euphony, Thomas Johnes or Jones. And the fact that the name John was a favorite name with the Welsh will sufficiently account for the frequent recurrence of the name Jones among that people and elsewhere.

The great warrior and crusader, Sir Hugh Johnys or Jones, derived his name in this way.

In the letter of 1728 and its accompanying description of arms, *fac similes* of which are given on the front pages of these notes, we have a full account of our arms quartered with Hoskins as borne by our first progenitor in America, near thirty years prior to that time, and as then described by his son with the brass plates on which they were engraved before him. This progenitor was Capt. Roger Jones of England. His elder son, Frederick, who died in North Carolina in 1722, had an ancient seal on which were engraved our arms as described in the *fac similes* referred to, except that they were not quartered with Hoskins or other arms. A nephew of this latter gentleman, Thomas Jones of Virginia, writing to his brother Walter, who was then a stu-

dent of medicine at Edinburgh, says: "Our brothr. Fred sent me the other day the impression of our Coat of Arms taken from a large seal of our Uncle Fredk." He adds that the impression and the motto are dim, but proceeds to describe the arms substantially as above indicated.

I also find on a letter of date July 5th, 1758, from Jane Swann of North Carolina to her uncle, Col. Thomas Jones of Virginia, a seal impression of arms as used by this lady. The Jones arms correspond with the description referred to, and are quartered with the arms of Swann, the lady's husband, and another coat. The Jones quarter was doubtless taken from the seal of her father, Frederick Jones, above mentioned; and this seal was most likely brought over from England by Frederick, when he and his brother Thomas came to Virginia in 1702, and had possibly been an heirloom in the family for generations. There are also letters among our papers from Thomas Jones of Virginia to merchants in London for various articles of silver to be engraved with a child's head for crest.

C. Lucian Jones of Savannah, Ga., sent me some years ago a colored photograph of a panel painting which had been in the house of his father, Gen. Roger Jones, in Washington, for many years, but it appears that neither he nor his father could give any account of whence it came. It was evidently intended to represent the Jones arms as quartered with another coat — apparently that of Hoskins; but was either

executed by an ignorant and unskilled artist, or was painted from a fragmentary or illegible original. The Jones coat is painted correctly enough, but the Hoskins quarters, second and third, have party per chevron instead of per pale, the lions appear to be Or instead of Argent, and face the sinister instead of the dexter. The Jones quarters have sable, a fess Or between three boys' heads affronté proper, couped at the shoulders, and, I think, crined Or. The crest is a boy's head as in the arms.

The print of arms on the front page of these notes is in strict conformity with the letter and description of 1728, heretofore referred to, and was designed from them by her Majesty's official painter for the Heralds' College, London, under the personal supervision of Dr. Geo. W. Marshall, Rouge-Croix.

These arms are more fully and technically described as follows: Quarterly; first and fourth, sable, a fess Or between three boys' heads couped at the shoulders affronté proper (Jones). Second and third, per pale azure and gules, a chevron engrailed Or between three lions rampant Argent (Hoskins). Mantled sable, doubled Or. Crest, on a wreath of the colors a boy's head as in the arms.

The maiden name of Capt. Roger Jones' mother was Hoskins, and she was sole heiress of her family, from which circumstance we inherit her arms, and by the laws of heraldic succession are entitled to bear them forever quarterly with those of Jones.

I cannot trace our family back to any knight of

the Round Table, nor yet to the Norman Conquest by several hundred years. Indeed, I can go no farther back in our immediate line than to the mother of Capt. Roger Jones, who was born, I would suppose, not later than 1605–20.*

*It is sincerely to be hoped that some appreciative kinsman, who may be in sufficiently easy circumstances to justify the expenditure, will some day pursue an investigation into the more ancient history of our family. This can only be accomplished by the use of money and the employment of a competent genealogist in England. I think I have quite exhausted the avenues of gratuitous information, and, besides, I have expended some $200 to $300 which I could ill afford at the time. My investigations have been mostly conducted by Dr. Geo. W. Marshall, Rouge-Croix, of the Heralds' College, London. They embrace, I imagine, a pretty exhaustive investigation in Mansfield and vicinity; among the wills of Somerset House and York, for the names Jones and Hoskins; and at the College of Heralds. It appears quite likely to me that our arms are a variation of those of an ancient Welsh family of Vaughan (Vychan). This family has the field Sable and the boys' heads for charges, but entwined about the neck of each boy a snake. It is not improbable that our Welsh name, or designation, became Anglicized about the period of Capt. Roger's parents, and this may account for the difficulty we have in tracing our lineage farther.

There was an ancient family of Ap John, whose pedigree and arms are set out in the Visitation of Surrey, 1623, and whose arms are, Sa. a chev. Or betw. 3 children's heads ppr., their necks entwined, however, with a snake. Sir Hugh Johnys or Jones, the great warrior and crusader, bore the same arms. He left no sons; but it is stated, at a later date, that Hugh Jones, Lord Bishop of Llandaff (1566), was of this family. I do not mean to intimate that we are probably descended from either of these families. I mention them simply as a circumstance with which any future genealogist may with propriety be made acquainted.

Be very careful not to accept any descent at the hands even of a genealogist until, by an honest investigation of the evidence, you are yourself satisfied of its correctness. Should such an investigation ever be prosecuted to a successful issue, the results could be printed, and, I presume, the sheets could easily be inserted in this volume by opening and rebinding it, which would cost but a trifle.

However, it may be safely said that whatever picture will portray their social life and standing then will generally hold true of them for many generations beyond that period. The instances, if any, of an obscure family's working its way into social prominence in those days, or anterior to that time, were much too rare to receive mention. What property or prestige came to a family in those days devolved by the laws of heredity, or was won on the field of battle by the sword of a knightly warrior. It was scarcely possible to acquire sufficient property to enforce social recognition, as is so easily done in modern times. No matter what amount of mere wealth one possessed, his place in society was the same, for that place was determined by laws other than those of property. There were certain social fetters and barriers which no accident of fortune could break through and no audacity surmount. A churl might better his fortunes, it is true, and a gentleman might impair his ; but, for all that, the churl was none the less a churl, and the gentleman none the less a gentleman. And so it continued from father to son to the period of which I speak and much later.

I have two letters before me which were written from Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1728, by Thomas Jones, the younger son of Capt. Roger, to his wife, who was then visiting in London. They are perhaps the most interesting of all the family letters in my possession, since they not only indicate the social rank and standing of the family then and thirty years prior

to that time, the style in which they lived, and who Capt. Roger's mother and wife were, but they contained on a separate slip of paper, securely embraced within the folds of one of them, a full written description of the arms of Capt. Roger, his wife, and his mother. The first of these is dated "July ye 8th, 1728," and in enumerating various articles which he had shipped to his wife, he mentions among the rest, "The Brasses belonging to the Coach, 4 coats without the Crests, and two Crests for the Coach, and 8 Crests for ye Harness. There is 4 Toppings for the horses wanting which I suppose must be of the coulor of ye lining of ye Coach.

"I shall send you my Coat in a little time to have them chang'd and further directions." * * *

"'Pray give my Love and very Humble Service to your Uncle Mark & to whom else you think proper."

"My Dearest Life your ever affectionate Husband
THO: JONES."

The uncle Mark referred to was Catesby, the distinguished naturalist.

The second letter, which is the most interesting, is given in full in the Appendix.

Securely wrapped within the crisp folds of this letter, where it had lain perhaps unseen by human eye, for a century and half, was the description of arms before mentioned, and which is given in *fac simile* in the front of this book.

It will be noticed that the style of living portrayed in these letters refers to a period long anterior to the

date of the letters. It was not a style that had as yet been assumed by Thomas Jones. It was the style in which Capt. Roger had lived, and which was about to be adopted by his son as the head of a new household, and in another generation. Thomas was an old bachelor when he married, just three years prior to the date of these letters, and he had given so little attention to family affairs that he had forgotten what livery appertained to his father's house. But he had the crests and brasses of his father on which were empaled, as appears, the arms of Walker, and these must be remarshaled to suit the succession of the son. Hence he directs his wife to inquire at the Heralds' office for this purpose. Moreover, it is a picture of the father's life in England, about to be transferred to, and revived by the son in, the colony of Virginia. The first appearance of the son in Virginia was in 1702; we know that Capt. Roger had returned to, and was living in, London in 1692; hence, if in 1728 it was "near thirty years" since he had seen his father's livery, it must have been in England that he saw it.

Whatever prestige our family may have enjoyed in the old world, I think they have not lost in the new. Ranking well among the gentry there, they have not proven themselves unworthy of their gentle breeding here. I hope I may be pardoned for quoting briefly in this connection from a letter written by a venerable and honored representative of one of the proudest and most noted of Virginia's ancient fam-

ilies. Writing of our family in connection with my grandfather's leaving Virginia, he says: "I know that no family in Virginia stood higher for honor, chivalry, and talents of the highest order — in fact for all that constitutes the gentleman, than this Jones family."

Among the more distinguished representatives of the family may be mentioned Dr. Walter Jones, a distinguished physician, and member of Congress for three or more terms from the famous Westmoreland district; Gen. Walter Jones of Washington, D. C., son of the foregoing, one of the greatest lawyers that this or any country has produced; Skelton Jones of Richmond, Va., and Cols. Catesby and William Jones of Gloucester Co., Va., prominent lawyers in their day; Meriwether Jones, distinguished as a political writer many years ago; Maj. Gen. Roger Jones, U. S. Army; Commodore Thomas ap Catesby Jones, U. S. Navy; Catesby ap Roger Jones, son of Gen. Roger Jones, ex-officer in the U. S. Navy, commander in the late Confederate States Navy, and officer in command of the Merrimac in her memorable second day's engagement with the Monitor, in Hampton Roads, March 9th, 1862; also, the latter's brother, Brig.-Gen. Roger Jones, late of the U. S. Army; and others less distinguished, it is true, but not less faithful to duty in all the more private walks of life.

And now, my dear cousin, in concluding this rather long letter, let me enjoin upon those of my kindred

who may read these notes, that honorable ancestry imposes with it a double obligation for honorable action; that superiority of birth cannot in any degree supply the place of personal merit; and that, while we may feel a just pride in knowing of our gentle origin, he is but a contemptible snob — a coarse unfeeling fellow, who will indulge in any sort of parade of such things in the presence of those who may be less fortunate than himself in this regard, but who in all probability are infinitely his superiors in every respect, except in the mere accident of birth, to the honor of which he has perhaps contributed little or nothing.

Nor can I consent to close this letter until I have invoked the Divine blessing upon us and our posterity, that we may, by a noble Christian rectitude of walk and conversation, preserve the family escutcheon as unsullied as when it was committed to us by our sires. It is happily not necessary that we should distinguish ourselves in order to fulfill the Divine purpose of our existence. He is greatest who lives most in harmony with the will of his Creator. There is indeed a royal knighthood before whose lists the roll of Battle Abbey pales into lusterless obscurity; a Prince whose shoes the proudest knight of King Arthur's mystic circle was not worthy to unlatch; upon whose imperial standard are emblazoned the issues of eternal life and eternal death. May you, my dear cousin, have the grace, and the courage, and the wisdom, to take upon your young manhood the

vows of this royal order ; and when the great tournament of life is over, and the seraphic herald proclaims the victor's lists, may you be there, to receive at the hands of your Prince the meed of everlasting glory.

Truly your kinsman,

L. H. JONES.

WINCHESTER, KY., *December 23d,* 1889.

W. Jones

JONES GENEALOGY.

ISSUE OF ——JONES AND (1) ——(HOSKINS[1]) JONES: (2) CAPT. ROGER[2] JONES.

The first progenitor of our family in America was Capt. Roger Jones, who was born, we suppose, about 1625–35. His first wife was Dorothy Walker, a daughter of John Walker, Esq., of Mansfield, county of Nottingham, England. He married a second wife, as appears in his will, but it is improbable that they had issue.

Tradition has it, that his family were Cavaliers, and that he had borne a captain's commission in the armies of King Charles II. He came to the colony of Virginia in company with Lord Culpeper, when his lordship came over in 1680 to take charge of that colony as its governor. It is evident that relations of friendship existed between the families of Lord Culpeper and Capt. Jones. In the latter's will we find this statement: "I declare that a silver tankard in the possession of my said son Frederick is not mine but belongs to my said son Thomas and was bought with monies given him by my Lady Culpeper."

This Thomas Jones was in London in 1706, when

he received an invitation from Lady Culpeper to visit her at Leeds Castle, the home of the Culpepers. It is superscribed,

"For Mr. Thomas Jones
at the virginia coffee house
at London;" and is

in part as follows:

"Leeds Castle *December* the 19th, 1706.

Sr.

I received yrs of the 14 instant, and I am glad of your safe arrival in england. I hope that you are come upon a good account that will turn to your good addvantage. I shall be very glad to see you here if its no preduidice to your business and you shall be very wellcome whenever you please to come here." * * *

"My daughter and her seven children are all very well.

this is all from;

Sr.

Yr. affectionate friend & servant
Mar Culpeper."

Thomas Jones was then a young man and Lady Margaret Culpeper was a very old lady. She was daughter and co-heir of Seigneur Jean de Hesse, of the noble House of Hesse in Germany, whose only child, Catharine, married Thomas, Lord Fairfax, and conveyed to him Leeds Castle, in Kent.

In his will Capt. Roger Jones bequeaths to his son Frederick, among other things, his own picture and the "picture of Lord Fairfax."

This Thomas, 2nd Lord Culpeper, Baron of Thornsway, was a most zealous and powerful partisan of Charles the Second; which circumstance may be regarded as lending countenance to the tradition that Capt. Roger's family had been identified with similar interests.

There is in the "Calendar of State Papers," published by Dr. Wm. P. Palmer, a very bitter petition which was presented to the mother Government by the colonists in 1692 against one "Capt. Roger Jones," who I have little or no doubt was this same ancestor of ours. In this petition he is referred to as a soldier who came to that colony with Lord Culpeper, and he is charged with having "declared his disaffection to yr Majys before leaving this country by refusing to serve in any office or take the usuall oaths."

As their majesties were William and Mary, his refusal to take the usual oaths, the effect of which, as I suppose, was to renounce the House of Stuart and swear allegiance to the House of Orange, is but other evidence of his attachment to the former House.

The alleged cause for the presentation of this petition is, that several persons residing in the city of London, among the number this Capt. Jones, had circulated opinions to the effect that the acts of the colonial Assemblies were of no validity beyond a year from their date, unless the king's assent to the same had been previously obtained; and this Capt. Jones is referred to as the busiest and most dangerous of

all those complained of. It charges that he was directed by Lord Culpeper to take a sloop of war and cruise in the Chesapeake Bay, to suppress piracy and all unlawful trading, and that in violation of his orders he connived at and sheltered the pirates, and in this manner acquired the foundation of a great estate "which he gives out he is master of." Whether these charges were true or false can never, of course, be certainly known. They were evidently not accredited by Lord Culpeper, else we should hardly account for the friendly esteem in which his son was held by his lordship's widow. We know, from many instances, that the colonists were not always just in their treatment of those who happened to incur their displeasure. It appears they had thought well enough of Capt. Jones to offer him offices which he in turn had thought little enough of to decline. The paper itself is inconsistent as it is incontinent, for in one place it attempts to make him out an insignificant sort of fellow, and in another admits him to be the most dangerous of all the class complained of. If he was more dangerous it could only be because he was more influential, since his opinions could be hurtful only in proportion to the degree of weight and credit they carried with them. It confounds all distinctions of guilt, and holds him equally criminal for expressing an opinion as to the legal effect of their public acts, for sheltering pirates in violation of his official duty, and for stirring up seditions among their majesties' subjects. The

whole paper is more an ebullition of spleen than a formal preferment of charges, and was doubtless as devoid of truth as it was malicious and spiteful.

His residence in the colony was temporary, and appears to have been so regarded by him from the first; for he did not attempt to identify himself with its interests, as he might have done to some extent, at least, by accepting the offices tendered him.

He is reputed to have owned considerable property, and to have lived in handsome style in the old country; and, indeed, it is not improbable that extravagant living there drove him to seek reparation of fortune in a new field, in which it is said he was happily successful. Certain it is, he maintained the port and dignity of a gentleman. On his harness and on his coach he displayed his crest and coat-of-arms, and dressed his servants in the livery appertaining thereto, as was the custom with the gentry of that day.

He was sole surviving descendant from his mother, who was a Hoskins and sole heiress of her family, whose arms he therefore quartered with his own.

Both his mother's family and his wife's were ancient families of high respectability; and the obvious fact need not be mentioned, that he and they ranked well up in that class known as the gentry in England.

His mother's arms, as described in the letter and inclosed slip of paper, are the same as those of Hoskins of "Barrow Green," near Oxted, county Surry, and of Higham Castle, county Cumberland, Eng-

land, which are but branches of the same family. I have corresponded with this family in England, and have seen letters from others on the subject, and they all agree that our ancestress must have belonged to the "Barrow Green" family, because, they allege, she had the engrailed chevron, all others of the name having the chevron plain.

The Barrow Green family came originally from Monmouthshire, Wales, and has been a rather distinguished family. Geo. Hoskins, author of a standard work on Spain, was of this family. Catharine, only daughter of Sir John Hoskins of this family, married, in 1710, the third duke of Devonshire. There was a baronet also, Sir William Hoskins, of Youghal, Ireland, who escaped the Irish massacre in 1614. From him, as I am informed, descended the late Thomas Hoskins of Higham Castle, whose daughter, writing to me on this subject lately, said: "That your ancestress was of the same family is shown by the arms quartered, which are correct with ours and the Hoskins of Barrow Green. There are many monuments of the Hoskins family in the Church at Oxted." * * *

In the will of Capt. Roger Jones we find this item:

"I give to my tenn friends hereinafter named the sume of twenty shillings apiece to buy each of them a ring, that is to say, Sir Richard Haddock, Coll. Philip Ludwell, Arthur Bailey, Esq., Richard Perry," etc., etc.

We find also this item: "I give and bequeathe

COL. WILLIAM JONES.

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unto my son Thomas Jones one Shilling & noe more in full bar and satisfaction of all his right," etc., etc., "to my estate." However, as Thomas was a younger son, and as it appears that he had a considerable fortune when he landed in Virginia, it is evident that he had been otherwise provided for — most likely by his mother's family.

He died at his house in Stepney, then a suburb of London, in 1701, and was buried at Mansfield as directed in his will, as the following certificate from the Vicar of Mansfield, obtained by me in 1888, will testify:

"Parish Church of Mansfield, Nottinghamshire
Burials, 1701

Jan: 6. Capt: Roger Jones."

This entry is certified to in due form by Alfred Pavey, Vicar of Mansfield, on May the 8th, 1888.

His will, a copy of which appears in the Appendix, is dated August 17th, 1701, which, according to the old style of reckoning time from March 25th as the beginning of the year, would come, as it should, before Jan. 6, the date of his burial. In it he directs that he is "to be buried at Mansfield in the county of Nottingham, in the grave with my late wife Dorothy daughter of John Walker of Mansfield aforesaid Esqr."

His wife was of an ancient family of Walker seated at Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham, England, whose pedigree and arms are set out in the Visitation

of Nottinghamshire, made in 1614 (Coll. Arms, M. S. C 9, fo. 150); the latter in the exact language of the description contained in the letter of 1728, viz.: "Ar. 3 annulets, between nine cinquefoils Sa." Crest, A buck trippant vert, attired Or.

I also have extracts from the parish registers of Mansfield, which show that Dorothy, daughter of Mr. John Walker, was baptized there Sept. 12th, 1642; and that Frederick, son of the same, was baptized April 12th, 1646. This is doubtless the Frederick for whom Capt. Roger Jones named his elder son.

The pedigree of this family as recorded in the Visitation of Notts is given below in plain letters, while the parts in italics have been added from the parish registers of Mansfield and other sources by Dr. Geo. W. Marshall, Rouge-Croix, of the Heralds' College, London.

(1) Gregory[1] Walker of Mansfield in Com. Nott., *buried at Mansfield* 19 *July*, 1617, married Agnes, da. of —— Richardson.

Issue:—I. (2) George[2] of Mansfield in Com. Nott. Living 1614, married Eliza, da. of John Digby of Mansfield Woodhouse, *and sister of Sir John Digby. II.* (3) *Gregory*[2], *bapt. at Mansfield*, 10 *April*, 1616. III. (4) *Anne*[2], *bapt. at Mansfield, Feby.* 8, 1615. *IV.* (5) *Margery*[2], *married Simon Sterne, whose son was* (6) *Archbishop Sterne of York. V.* (7) *Alice*[2], *who was the wife of Thomas Stringer of Norton. VI.* (8) *William*[2], *posthumous son, bapt.* 16 *Aug.*, 1617.

Issue of (2) George[2], and Elizabeth (Digby) Walker:

I. (9) John[3], sonne & heire 1 yeare old 1614, *buried at Mansfield, April* 19, 1659, *married Susanna* ——, *she was buried at Mansfield, March* 19, 1670. *II.* (10) *Gertrude*[3], *married Flower, son* (11) *George*[4] *Flower. III.* (12) *Elizabeth*[3], *married Dakyne, son* (13) *Arthur*[4] *Dakyne. IV.* (14) *Hannah*[3], *married Perkins, son* (15) *Thomas*[4] *Perkins.*

Issue of (9) John[3], and Susanna (——) Walker:

I. (16) *Lucius*[4], *bap. Jany.* 29, 1645. *II.* (17) *Frederick*[4], *bap. April* 12, 1646. *III.* (18) *Gregory*[4], *born* 17 *April*, 1656. *IV.* (19) *Dorothy*[4], *bap.* 12 *Sept.*, 1642, *married Capt. Roger Jones. V.* (20) *Leah*[4], *born* 17 *Nov.*, 1657.

The will of Elizabeth Digby, who married George Walker, is registered at York (Vol. 53, p. 370), in which she gives to her "beloved brother Sir John Digby one twenty-two shilling piece of gold, and same to the lady his wife my sister to buy them rings." She first married Thomas Trigott, Esq., then George Walker, and then —— Boynton, and she is described in her will, which is dated 14th Feby., 1666, as Elizabeth Boynton of Hucknall Torquet, widow. Mention is also made of several Walker children and grandchildren.

John Walker is mentioned in the will of John Mason as surrendering closes at Mansfield in 1656.

Administration of his effects was granted to Su-

sanna, his relict, in the Manor Court of Mansfield, 17th May, 1659.

ISSUE OF (2) CAPT. ROGER[2] AND (19) DOROTHY[4] (WALKER) JONES.

1.

(3) Frederick[3] Jones, married, prior to July 20th, 1708, Jane ——; was then living in James City county, Va.; afterward removed to North Carolina, where he died in Chowan precinct, 1722.

There is among our papers a letter from him to his brother Thomas in Virginia, dated Jan. 13th, 1721, which is written in a refined and scholarly manner, but the letters are formed after the old style, truly, which renders it very difficult to decipher. I have also an examined copy of his will, which was made July 7th, 1722 (see in the Appendix), and as it is dated April 9th, 1722, he of course died between these dates. From his will it appears that he left a large estate, especially in lands, which were located in what was then known as Albemarle county, North Carolina, in Chowan, Hyde, Craven, and Beaufort precinct. He also appears to have held important official trusts in that colony.

2.

(4) Thomas[3] Jones, our ancestor, titled colonel; married, on February 14th, 1725, (3) Elizabeth Pratt, widow of William Pratt, a merchant of Gloucester

county, Va., and eldest daughter of Dr. (Secretary) William Cocke and his wife Elizabeth Catesby. Col. Jones died in Hanover county, Va., in 1758, sometime prior to September 7th, on which day his will was probated, as appears from an official copy in my possession. His wife died in Northumberland county, March 11th, 1762. From him are descended all of our known Jones family, except only the children and grandchildren of his brother (3) Frederick, whose names are given in this sketch, and whose residence, so far as known, has been confined to the State of North Carolina.

The first intimation we have of the whereabouts of this gentleman is in the survey of 1702; soon afterward, in 1706, we find him at the Virginia Coffee House, the then favorite stopping place for Virginians in London, where he received from Lady Culpeper the note referred to in my introductory letter. Later in life he was uniformly addressed as colonel, which is said to have been used in Virginia, in early times, as a title of honorable distinction. He took up and patented large bodies of land in Virginia, between the periods of 1702 and 1731. There were granted to him, by patent in 1713, two thousand acres in King William county; also seven hundred and sixty-five acres in the same county; an order was made by the Council May 2d, 1716, allowing him to take up and patent twenty-five thousand acres in Nansemond county; May 2d, 1719, an order for five thousand acres in Henrico county; June 15th,

1726, a grant to him of six thousand acres in Hanover county; March 6th, 1731, an order for four thousand acres in Prince George county. Much of this land he no doubt sold again, and the remainder he divided into plantations, which he cultivated with his slaves, principally in tobacco. The slaves were worked by overseers, who were employed for the purpose, and the tobacco was annually shipped to the cities of Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Bristol and other places.

He was again in London December 6th, 1712, when he entered into an agreement, which I have before me, with one Robert Cary, merchant, of London, by the terms of which a cargo of merchandise valued at £1,464 sterling was consigned to him at Williamsburg. He appears to have been of a social and convivial temperament, and to have maintained quite friendly relations with the colonial governors, at whose mansions he was a frequent visitor. He evidently died well advanced in years, for one of his nieces, of North Carolina, in writing to him some time before his death, takes occasion to congratulate him on his green old age and excellent health.

There are a number of courtship letters in my possession which were written by him to the lady he afterwards married, full of tenderness, indeed, but evidently written by an old bachelor. He settled on his wife by marriage articles eighty slaves and their increase, besides a quantity of valuable land, and several houses and lots in Williamsburg.

Roger Jones

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OF UTAH

Both he and his wife were principal people in the colony, and both had an extensive and highly creditable acquaintance in England, where they frequently visited.

He appears to have had extensive dealings with a certain Sir John Randolph of London, perhaps latterly of Virginia, to whom he had made large shipments of tobacco, extending through a period of many years, until Sir John's decease.

He also, about the same period, had some business transactions and complications with one Capt. Edward Randolph, who about that time made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. The death of the one and the assignment of the other appears to have greatly complicated matters, and necessitated a good deal of correspondence between Col. Jones and Cols. William and Richard Randolph as executors of Sir John. In one of these letters, dated Hanover, Oct. 4th, 1755, he writes, "I wrote to Coll. Richard Randolph concerning my affairs in his hands as executr. of Sr. John Randolph." * * *

In another, of date April 6th, 1741, he writes, "I now trouble you with the case betwixt the assignees of Mr. Edward Randolph and me." I have also a letter to him from Sir John Randolph, dated Oct. 11th, 1729.

It was this Col. Jones who wrote the two letters of 1728, and the description of arms heretofore alluded to.

He was evidently much in love with his wife, who, although a widow, was not twenty-four years of age when he married her.

ISSUE OF (3) FREDERICK[3] AND JANE (——) JONES.

1.

(5) William[4] Harding Jones, married and died in North Carolina, Saturday before July 4th, 1732. I think he was educated in New England, where he also probably married.

2.

(6) Frederick[4] Jones, married Mary ——, and died some time prior to July 30th, 1743, leaving a widow, who at the date mentioned was the wife of a Mr. Wm. Wilson. She was Fred's executrix. This gentleman, in a letter to his Uncle Thos. Jones of Virginia, signs himself "cousin" instead of "nephew," which is an instance of the use in olden times of the word "cousin" to express any relationship less close than parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, brother, or sister.

It appears in a letter from him to his uncle (4) Thomas of Virginia, dated Aug. 3d, 1728, that the latter's wife and Fred had both then been in England for some time.

3.

(7) Thomas[4] Jones, married and had issue, at least one son, who was born about 1756. Thomas was living June 8th, 1762, I think near Cape Fear, North Carolina; and in Oct., 1743, he was living in New Hanover county, North Carolina.

4.

(8) Jane[4] Jones, married Samuel Swann of Cape Fear, North Carolina, a practicing lawyer and prominent man in the colony. He was a member of the Assembly that met at Edenton, in which capacity we find him figuring July 30th, 1743.

Their issue were: (9) Jane[5] Swann, who was born Oct. 15th, 1740, and married on Jany. 10th, 1758, her cousin (16) Frederick Jones of Virginia; and (10) Samuel[5] Swann, who was educated in England, whither he was early sent for that purpose.

I have written a great number of letters to North Carolina in the hope of discovering some representative of this branch of our family, but without avail, except as to some of the descendants of (9) Jane Swann and (16) Fred Jones, of whom we shall speak further on.

There are several very good impressions of the Swann arms on the seals of old letters written by this lady to her uncle and father-in-law (4) Col. Thos. Jones of Virginia, on one of which is an impression of the Jones arms quartered with Swann, as alluded to in my introductory letter. The Swann arms are, Field azure, a chevron Or between three swans Argent. Crest, A demi lion rampant. There are on the chevron certain small figures which are too indistinct for me to make out.

5.

(11) Rebecca[4] Jones, living Oct. 9th, 1743.

6.

(12) Martha[4] Jones, the sixth child of (3) Frederick Jones, married Jo. C Howes, and they were living July 5th, 1743, in New Hanover county, North Carolina.

ISSUE OF (4) COL. THOS.[3] AND ELIZABETH[3] (PRATT NEE COCKE) JONES.

1.

(13) Thomas[4] Jones, ancestor of the Kentucky branch, and of the military and naval family of Washington, D. C., born Dec. 25th, 1726; titled colonel; married (13) Sally Skelton, daughter of James Skelton and his wife Jane, who was a daughter of Francis Meriwether and his wife Mary Bathurst.

He was clerk of Northumberland county court, which was then an hereditary office, until 1781, when he removed to his seat, "Spring Garden," near New Castle, in Hanover county, where he died 1785–6.

He is represented in contemporary letters as living in great style at Spring Garden, which is described as being a beautiful and most delightful country residence. His widow and a part of the family continued to reside there for a long time after his death, and from their residence there, and from the beauty and elegance of this homestead, they began to be distinguished by the rest of the family as "the Spring Garden Joneses."

This family were notorious duelists.

Col. Jones owned several large plantations, which he kept constantly in cultivation. He was evidently a gentleman of fine culture and intelligence, and was a liberal patron of the fine arts. In one of his letters to his brother Walter, then attending medical lectures at Edinburgh, he desires Walter to select for him a number of paintings by noted artists, and gives him a list of those he already had, in order, as he says, not to get two of a kind.

He owned a large and valuable estate, for he had nine children to provide for, yet in a letter to Councilor Carter in regard to the marriage of his son Thomas and Col. Carter's daughter, he proposes to make a deed to his son for the plantation on which Col. Jones was then living, containing about seven hundred acres of land, to leave the furniture in the house except a few pieces, all the stock on the place, and eleven or twelve working slaves; which, he says, is all he "can do at present, having lost a good many valuable slaves that went to the enemy." In a similar letter to Mr. John Turberville, to whose daughter his son Catesby was making his addresses, he proposes to give Catesby his clerkship, which, he says, is worth, one year with another, four hundred pounds, and to make him equal with his other children at his death. Copies of both of these letters may be seen in the Appendix.

2.

(14) Dorothea[6] Jones, born Feb. 2d, 1727; married

first, Geo. Donald, merchant, of Glasgow, Scotland; second, Mr. Arbuthnot, and died about 1780, leaving no issue by either marriage. Her first husband was a wealthy merchant of Glasgow, but he subsequently resided awhile in Henrico county, Va., where he died in 1776. He devised his estate to his widow, except a legacy left to each of his two sisters, Isabella and Margaret, of Scotland. This family of Donalds were cultivated people of high social standing, not only in Virginia, but also in Scotland, where they owned country seats and did a large mercantile business. There are several letters in my possession which were written by different members of this family in Scotland to this lady's mother, Mrs. Jones, and they express the greatest respect and friendship for her and all her family. Dorothea devised the greater part of her estate to her brother William and his daughter Elizabeth.

3.

(15) Catesby[4] Jones, born Mar. 6th, 1730; died Dec., 1747, of small-pox.

4.

(16) Frederick[4] Jones, founder of the Swann branch, of North Carolina, born July 7th, 1732; married Jan. 10th, 1758, his cousin (9) Jane Swann, of North Carolina, and took up his residence in that colony. The residence of his father-in-law, Samuel Swann, was called "The Oaks." I am informed by one of his descendants of North Carolina, that Fred read law under his kinsman Samuel Swann, and be-

Thos. Catesby Jones

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ARMS AS BORNE BY CAPT. ROGER JONES.

came an active and successful member of that profession. The name of his only son was changed from Jones to Swann, by the persuasion of his bachelor grand-uncle, John Swann, supplemented, no doubt, by prospects of an ample inheritance. His descendants, at the present time, are known only by their adopted name. He often visited his brothers and relatives in Virginia, where we find him as late as 1791.

5.

(17) William[4] Jones, ancestor of the Gloucester county family; born Oct. 25th, 1734; married in the spring of 1766 Lucy, widow of Col. Charles Carter, of Cleves, Hanover county, Va., who was a sister of Christopher Taliaferro. Her mother was a Miss Walker, of Virginia.

He was sent to sea before he was sixteen years old. He appears to have been an affable gentleman of good intelligence and sterling character, and held some official positions in the colony. About the year 1780 he purchased and removed to a farm in Petsworth parish, Gloucester county, which he called Marlfield, and whither he soon removed his family. The first fifteen or twenty years of his married life he spent in the counties of Hanover and King William, where most of his children were born. Ann Carter, the only child of his wife and her first husband, married John Catlett, an eminent lawyer of King William county. They removed with their parents to Gloucester county, where Mr. Catlett also

purchased a farm in Abingdon parish, on Timberneck creek. Both of the farms remain in possession of the descendants of these respective first purchasers to the present time, whose families are also now happily united by the marriage of Maryus Jones, of Marlfield, to Mary Armistead Catlett, of Timberneck. At Marlfield is the cemetery of this branch of our family, and it contains some interesting monuments to the dead. The family were Episcopalian, and worshiped at Petsworth church, a grand old building for those days.

He lived but a few years after his removal to Gloucester county, where he died leaving a large family of boys to be reared by a devoted mother. He was the ancestor of all the Gloucester county Joneses.

6.

(18) Jekyll[4] Jones, born April 25th, 1737; lived only five months.

7.

(19) Lucy[4] Jones, born August 25th, 1738; married in 1757 John Smith, a gentleman of good estate and high social standing. Their children were, in 1770, one son and six daughters. (20) Elizabeth[5], one of the daughters, whose god-mother was Sarah Barradall, of Williamsburg, received a legacy under the will of her grandmother Jones. There were marriage articles between her and her husband.

8.

(21) Anne[4] Jones, born Feby. 15th, 1739; married, 1757–8, James Burwell, of "King's Creek," Virginia, which was the name of his family seat. King's Creek was doubtless in James City county, not far from Williamsburg, on York river, and near a creek of the same name.

She died, it is inferred, about 1780–3, having survived her husband several years, and leaving the following children: (22) Nathaniel[5]; (23) James[5]; (24) Lucy[5], who, it is said, married Bishop John Ravenscroft; and perhaps other daughters. Her husband dying before entails were abolished, the eldest son Nat inherited the ample estate to the exclusion of his brothers and sisters. King's Creek appears to have been an early burial ground for some family, for Mrs. Burwell's uncle Catesby Cocke, in writing to her mother, 1753, in regard to a tombstone which he had ordered from England for his father's grave, says, "I have ordered it to be landed at our nephew Jemmy Burwell's plantation at King's Creek, & if it has the fortune to get there, it will fall into most suitable Company, for you know that has long been a place of Tombs." * * *

There are among our papers a number of letters from Mr. Burwell to his brother-in-law, Col. Thos. Jones, which are written in a scholarly style, and are full of affectionate respect for him and his family, being invariably signed "Your affectionate brother."

This lady's brother, William Jones, in a letter to

his brother Thomas, dated Sept. 9th, 1757, writes, "Our brother Burwell and his lady and his sister went from hence on Friday last, and Col. Burwell's coach met them at New Kent Courthouse, which conveyed them home that night; Bettie Burwell is a fine plump girl, hath a good deal of sense and vivacity, and behaves herself extremely well; if I was Capt. of a ship (which I might have been if I had kept to the sea) I wou'd lay her aboard." * * *

9.

(25) Dr. Walter[4] Jones, M. D., father of the eminent lawyer, Gen. Walter Jones, born Dec. 18th, 1745; for many years a student of medicine at Edinburgh, Scotland, where he graduated with the degree of M. D., June 12th, 1769; was an eminent physician of extensive practice; was a member of Congress in 1806, and afterward, from the famous Westmoreland district.

His residence, called "Hayfield," was in Lancaster county. At a very early period he was sent to school at William and Mary College, in Williamsburg, where he became the schoolmate and fast friend of many youths who afterward became conspicuous in their country's history. Thos. Jefferson was there, and Bathurst Skelton, rivals even then for the hand of little Miss Wayles; and the friendship there begun or cemented between him and Bathurst and Jefferson continued during their lives. In a letter written by him at this time to his brother (13) Thomas,

whose wife was a sister of Bathurst Skelton, he mentions Bathurst, who was his room-mate, and says, "Bathurst desires me to tell his sister, that he would have wrote her a Dozen Letters but could not tell what to put in them, but he still says, that if she insists upon it, he will write her a Sheet of Compliments & Love, &c., &c., &c., he is also learning French & is much the most Studious Person in the College." He, Walter, was a red-hot radical adherent to the principles of free government, and was in full sympathy with the colonies in all their struggles for independence; so much so, that he attracted the loyal attention of the faculty, on at least one occasion, when he thought it prudent to retire into the country for a brief season.

At Edinburgh he early enjoyed the reputation of being a young man of great promise, both socially and as a student.

Mr. George Donald, under date of Oct. 8th, 1769, writes: "Enclosed you'll rece a letter from your brother Walter wch came to my hands some days ago. This will no doubt inform you that he has taken his degree of M. D., and that he intends to Virginia in the Spring. I have the pleasure also to inform you that among the several letters I have lately received from Scotland, Dr. Jones is mentioned as a person of the first merit. A very sensible gentleman in Glasgow (Mr. Kippen) particularly says that Dr. Jones is the most shining young gent. of his profession now in Edinburg, and that he will make

a great figure wherever he goes. Mr. McMiken who is just returned from Scotland speaks of Mr. Jones as a gent. of great reputation, and which is not alone confined to his profession." * * * In a letter dated London, July 23d, 1769, Dr. Walter writes to his brother Thomas: "I have heard of poor Bathurst's death for several months — it was not less grievous than unexpected — he really was amongst those friends who I thought with some confidence would welcome my return, should it happen — the news shocked me in a peculiar manner, as I had not very long before heard of his marriage with Miss Wayles, and had with pleasure reflected on the happiness he must enjoy with a woman the accomplishments of whose person I was acquainted with and the more valuable disposition of whose mind I have heard with praises from all who knew her." After taking his degree at Edinburgh, he attended lectures another season and returned to Virginia in 1770, where he at once entered upon the active duties of the profession which he pursued with distinguished success until his death. He was great-uncle and guardian of grandpa Jones and his sisters. With reference to one of his canvasses for Congress, we extract the following from Garland's Life of John Randolph, page 120: "By such persuasions as these Gen. Lee was induced to offer himself as a candidate for congress in Westmoreland district — Westmoreland, the birth-place of Washington! On the other hand by the persuasions of Mr. Jefferson Dr. Walter Jones came out in oppo-

Cad Jones, III

sition to him. The canvass between these two champions of adverse wishes and sentiments was very animated. In colloquial eloquence and irony, no man could surpass Dr. Jones; but he was overmatched by his antagonist in popular address and public eloquence." * * *

Mr. Jefferson is said to have been very fond of Dr. Jones' society, and they were together a great deal when in Washington.

10.

(26) Elizabeth[4] Jones, the tenth child of (4) Col. Thomas Jones; born Jan. 26th, 1748; married Dr. Flood, and died about 1775, leaving three children, one of whom, (27) William[5] P. Flood, received by devise from a Dr. William Savage, nephew of Dr. Walter Jones' father-in-law, a large estate in lands, houses, and lots, situated near Edenton, North Carolina.

ISSUE OF (13) COL. THOMAS[4] AND (13) SALLY[2] (SKELTON) JONES.

1.

(28) Maj. Thos[5]. ap Thos. Jones, whose only son removed to Kentucky, and became the founder of the Kentucky family. He was a major in the Revolutionary war; his delicate health, however, keeping him from the field, although he rendered valuable service as a recruiting officer and in other lines of duty. He married, first, Miss Beckwith, who died

soon after marriage without issue, and Major Jones, although entitled to her personal estate, which was considerable, promptly restored it all to her family. On an old volume among my grandfather's books, I find pasted to the inside of the back an engraved copy of the Beckwith arms, which may be identified as follows, viz.: Quarterly, first and fourth, escutcheon of pretence. Ar. a chev. gu. in escutcheon ar. charged with an open hand, gu. betw. three hinds' heads erased gu. (Beckwith of Yorkshire quartering). Or a saltire and chief dancettee gu. (agreeing with Bruce, of Balcaskie and Kenross, Scotland, except that the chief of the last is wavy instead of dancettee); second and third, Gu. six lions rampant crowned, arranged in triangle three, two, one. In escutcheon Or a chev. sa. betw. three fleur de lis sa. Motto, Ioir en Bien.

He married for his second wife (42) Frances Carter, third daughter of Councilor Robert Carter, of "Nomony Hall," Lancaster county, Virginia. This was perhaps as wealthy a family as there was in the State of Virginia, and Councilor Carter was perhaps the wealthiest member of his generation. He is said to have manumitted a thousand slaves in one day. This is a large number, to be sure, but it is certain that he was very wealthy and the owner of a great many slaves, to many of whom he gave both liberty and land. See the Carter family.

Major Jones' children also received large legacies from their mother's Tasker relatives and other con-

nections of the Carter family, who appear to have lived in the city of Baltimore and vicinity. His second wife died in the summer or fall of 1796; he died at Bathurst, 1800–1.

"Bathurst," his family seat, was in Essex county, near Tappahannock, and the house, I am informed, is still standing, having acquired quite a historic interest. It is a part of an old grant to Francis Meriwether, made in 1704. Upon the decease of the latter's widow and the division of the lands which she held as dower, the tract embracing the present locality of Bathurst House fell to Theodorick Bland and wife, who was a daughter of Francis Meriwether. Bland and wife subsequently sold it to their brother-in-law, Francis Smith, who married Lucy, another daughter of Francis Meriwether. Bathurst then descended to Meriwether Smith, the first representative in Congress from that district, who first gave it the name "Bathurst." From him it descended to his only son, George William Smith, once governor of Virginia, who sold it to Major Jones. Major Jones was then living in Henrico county, but removed to Bathurst, and at his death devised it to his only son, Thomas ap Thomas Jones, my grandfather, who in turn sold it to one Lawrence Muse in 1810, and shortly afterward removed to Kentucky.

Major Jones owned a schooner which he called the "Polly," and which appears to have been largely devoted to pleasure excursions up the bay.

He was evidently greatly beloved and respected

by his brothers and sisters and by his relatives generally, especially by Dr. Walter Jones, his uncle, whom he made the guardian of his children. There are many letters in my possession that passed between him and his father-in-law, Col. Carter, which show the relations existing between them to have been of the most cordial character. In some of them allusion is made to the Swedenborgian doctrine of faith, of which Col. Carter was an avowed disciple and to which Major Jones appears seriously to have inclined at one time.

From all that I have heard of him or been able to glean from the records, he must have been a truly refined Christian gentleman; amiable and hospitable, he kept a house of excellent good cheer, to which his friends and relatives were ever more than welcome.

2.

(29)* Catesby[5] Jones, titled major; father of Gen. Roger and Commodore Thomas ap Catesby Jones; married, 1778, Miss Lettice Corbin Turberville, daughter of John Turberville, of "Hickory Hill," Westmoreland county, Virginia. For a time his seat was "Mountzion," in Westmoreland. He was in some way connected with the military, and bore the title of major. There are several letters from him to his brother Thomas, which are very affectionate, well

* Since the above was printed I have been informed by a grandson of Major Catesby Jones that he was commissioned captain of the Light Horse Guards in 1784, by Gov. Patrick Henry, and was promoted to major in 1787.

composed and handsomely penned. He was an active, energetic business man, and a high-spirited, cultured gentleman.

3.

(30) Jekyll[5] Jones, resided, 1805–9, in the city of Richmond, Virginia; was a political writer of some note; never married.

4.

(31) Meriwether[5] Jones, titled colonel, born 1766; married, while very young, Miss Lucy Franklin Reed, sister of Franklin Reed, of the United States Navy, and a relative of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. Meriwether was a lawyer, and a distinguished political writer and leader of Richmond, Virginia; was the founder of the newspaper *The Richmond Examiner*, which he edited for many years and until he was killed in a duel, when he was succeeded by his brother Skelton. See the *Richmond* (Va.) *Standard* of September 25th, 1880, for some account of this family.

He is said to have been engaged in several duels.

It is also stated that he eloped with his wife, he being a lad of only seventeen summers and she a miss of fourteen.

Governor George William Smith, of Virginia, who lost his life in the conflagration of the Richmond Theater, married his widow.

He is the Meriwether Jones referred to by Gov. Geo. R. Gilmer, of Georgia, in a notice of the Meriwether family in his unique book entitled "Georgians, or Sketches of Some of the First Families of

Upper Georgia." See the Meriwether family. There are among our papers several letters from him to his brother. In one of these he requests the loan of some money, and offers to secure it by a draft on the Treasury, from which I infer that he was then holding some official place. In fact it appears, from one of these letters, that he was then in the midst of a heated canvass, but it does not appear for what office. In another he speaks of the birth of a son on April 29th, 1790. This was (32) Walter[6] Jones, an only child, who was an officer in the United States Navy, and who married Miss Taylor of Norfolk, Va. He, (32) Walter[6], is spoken of by a contemporary as a young gentleman of exceptionally elegant manners. He died, leaving the following children, viz.: (33) Walter[7], also of the United States Navy, died of yellow fever in Norfolk, Virginia, 1855; (34) Lucy[7], dead; (35) Elizabeth[7], dead; (36) Mary[7], living now in Australia.

5.

(37) Bathurst[5] Jones, member of the Virginia Assembly; married a widow Overton, of Hanover county. For awhile he resided at Hanover Town, but, afterward, purchased and removed to a farm called "Fleet's Old Place alias Hare Wood." It is said he also had his affair of honor.*

There are several letters from him to his brother Thomas, which are sprightly, well written, and full of

*It is also stated that his wife became intolerably jealous of him, which so wounded and exasperated him that he took his own life.

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Col. 1st Cav.

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tender affection. In one of these, dated Oct. 12th, 1797, he tells Thomas that the latter's old friend Carter Braxton is no more.

Carter Braxton was one of the signers to the Declaration of Independence.

6.

(38) Skelton[5] Jones, lawyer, of Richmond, Virginia; succeeded his brother Meriwether as editor of the *Examiner;* never married; fought several duels; undertook the completion of Burke's History of Virginia, but had written only a part of the fourth volume when he was killed in a duel. Louis Hugh Girardin, a French gentleman, who undertook the work with him, was also killed in a duel.

Skelton Jones is said to have killed several men in duels, and in consequence to have become very morose, remorseful and unhappy, in the latter part of his life.

I have several letters from him to his brother Thomas and to grandpa, which are always kindly and affectionately written.

7.

(39) Elizabeth[5] Jones, married Gawin Corbin, of "Yew Spring," Caroline county, Virginia. Their issue were, (40) Elizabeth[6], (41) Letitia[6], (42) Gawin[6], (43) Lancelot[6], (44) Sally[6] and (45) George[6].

8.

(46) Mary[5] Jones, married Lancelot Lee, of Berkeley. Their issue were, (47) Sally[6], (48) Elizabeth[6], (49) Lancelot[6].

9.

(50) Sally[5] Jones, married Capt. Nathaniel Anderson, of Virginia.

10.

(51) Jane[5] Jones, the tenth child of (13) Col. Thos. Jones, was born 1760; married John Monroe, of "Cone Place," Westmoreland county, Virginia. He was in the Continental army at the age of seventeen; was United States circuit judge, and resided at Lexington, Kentucky, during his incumbency. He was a near relative of President James Monroe. Their daughter (52) Sally[6] Skelton Monroe married Edwin Bathurst Smith, and they were the parents of (53) Dr. Edwin[7] Bathurst Smith, Jr., now, 1880, residing in St. Louis, Missouri. They had also a son, (54) Dr. Thos[6]. Jekyll Catesby Monroe, M. D., surgeon in the United States Army, who died in 1840.

(51) Jane[5] Monroe died in 1795, aged thirty-five years.

ISSUE OF (28) MAJOR THOS[5]. AP THOS. AND (42) FRANCES[5] (CARTER) JONES.

1.

(55) Frances[6] Tasker Jones, who was born in 1782, married (13) Col. John W. Belfield, of Richmond county, Virginia, and died soon after her marriage, without issue. The name of their residence was "Bellemount." After her death he married Miss Dangerfield, and left issue. See the Belfield family.

2.

(56) Thos[6]. ap Thos. Jones, the founder of the Kentucky family, who was an only son, was born in Virginia in 1784; removed to, and settled in, Clark county, Kentucky, about 1810. He married in Virginia, in 1809, (41) *Elizabeth Fauntleroy, a daughter of Griffin Murdock Fauntleroy, of "Mars Hill," Richmond county, Virginia.

His family seat in Virginia was called "Bathurst;" it was in Essex county, not far from Tappahannock, and has, as before stated, acquired quite an historic interest. He sold Bathurst in 1810, when he was about to remove to Kentucky. His wife and he died at their home in Clark county, Kentucky; he on April 12th, 1843; and she on August 31st, 1865, aged seventy-five years.

It is most likely that reduced fortune, and the necessity of retrenchment which it entailed, induced him to leave Virginia, although he had a very neat estate in money and slaves when he reached Kentucky, where he was reputed to be the wealthiest man in his county, at that time. Having determined to locate in Clark county, he purchased land and built the old Jones homestead, since destroyed by fire, which was situated on what is now the Kentucky River turnpike, some two and one-half miles from the river.

His farm adjoined that of Dr. William Webb, and in the neighborhood were the residences of the Hocka-

* See her portrait.

days, Taylors, and others, all fresh from old Virginia, gentlemen of wealth and culture, who constituted a little colony in themselves, and made that the most aristocratic neighborhood in the county.

I know nothing of my grandfather, except what others, principally outside of the family, have told me. He was rather small of stature, had dark eyes, beard and hair; was of quiet, easy manners, somewhat reserved, very firm, and withal a very distinctive character. He was amply possessed of personal bravery, and those who knew him knew full well that he was not one to be provoked or trifled with. He was a man of fine intelligence, of varied and most extensive general information, of very delicate sensibilities, and great dignity of character. In early life he went to Richmond, Virginia, to read law under his uncle Skelton Jones, but soon abandoned the idea, for what reason I know not.

He had great confidence in the integrity of men; being himself scrupulously honest in all his dealings with mankind, he expected the same of others, with the usual result of financial injury to himself. In early life he had been much in and about Washington and Baltimore, and had come in contact with many of the prominent characters of the times, which made him an exceedingly interesting conversationalist. He was hospitable, and fond of entertaining at his home; was a most assiduous reader, systematized and digested well what he read, had a good memory, and sustained the reputation of being the best in-

formed man in his county. But he was not merely regarded as being a well-informed, intelligent gentleman ; by many he was regarded as one of undoubted intellectual greatness. Said a certain legal gentleman to me, whose astuteness in judging of men is well recognized by those who know him, and whose brother was a very promising graduate of West Point, "My brother always said your grandfather was the best informed and most intellectual man he had ever met." And, added this gentleman, who has now grown venerable in years, "Thos. ap Jones was a geologist, a linguist, a statesman, and a philosopher ; his was the greatest intellect this county has known." He was, perhaps, morbidly considerate of the comfort and feelings of others. If, for instance, he were conversing with the humblest individual who should mispronounce a word, he would adopt the man's pronunciation rather than call his attention to the mistake by using the word correctly.

He left a number of slaves in Virginia, and frequently went back there to collect their hire, when he would drive through in his family carriage. On one of these occasions, arriving at his friend's house in Virginia after the family had retired, he declined to disturb them until they arose in the morning, and so he and his servants spent the night out-doors.

There was something in his manner that never failed to inspire respect, and the same was true of his wife. Said a certain physician to me not long since, and with no little emphasis, "Who that knew your

grandfather and grandmother did not regard them as they would a prince and princess?" Such is the esteem in which those who knew them tell me they were held.

3.

(57) Sally[6] Jekyll Jones, who was born in 1787, married Jas. Davis, of Frederick county, Virginia.

Their only child, (58) Col. Jekyll[7] Lucius Davis, was a graduate of West Point. After graduating he served a few years in the United States Army as a lieutenant, during which time he acquitted himself with great credit as a young officer in the Florida Indian wars. He was every inch a soldier, both by nature and by acquirements. At the breaking out of the late war he was living quietly on his farm in Henrico county, near Richmond, Virginia. He immediately repaired to the capital of his State, and became actively engaged in the preliminary preparations for the war that seemed inevitable. His opinions as a military scholar were held in high esteem, and were much sought after and relied upon by military men. He wrote a book of tactics called the "Trooper's Manual;" organized the Henrico Light Dragoons, of which he was captain; served a year, after the war began, with Gen. H. A. Wise, as colonel, but he really commanded the Wise Legion; afterward joined the command of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart as colonel of the Tenth Virginia Cavalry. In battle he was remarkably quiet under circumstances of the

Thos ap R Jones

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most imminent exposure to the enemy's fire, and from the character of his charges he acquired the *sobriquet* of "Bold Dash." He led several cavalry charges during the late war—one or two at Brandy Station, and at Yorktown or Williamsburg. Soon after the battle of Gettysburg, he charged at Hagerstown, Maryland, with only a remnant of his regiment, a body of five thousand cavalry under Gen. Kilpatrick, when his horse was shot under him and fell on his leg, and several squads of the enemy's cavalry passed over him. As he still held in his hand one of his large revolvers, although prostrated, the enemy came near shooting him, but took him prisoner and sent him to Johnson's Island, where he was detained for nine months.

President Davis was more than once importuned to recognize the distinguished merit of this officer by proper promotion, but he as persistently declined, saying that he would "not make generals of the entire Davis family."

Unfortunately, they were distantly related.

He died in Buckingham county, Virginia, in 1871, about sixty-three years of age, and his remains were received at Richmond by the governor and his old soldiers, and were interred with military state in the cemetery of Immanuel Church (Episcopal), four miles from Richmond. He first married Frances A. T. Berkley, a daughter of Dr. Robert Berkley, of Warren county, Virginia, and they had one child, (59) Frances[8] A. T. Davis. His second wife was

(360) Elizabeth Harriet Peck, granddaughter of (28) Dr. Walter Jones. They had twelve children, only three of whom are living, as follows:

(60) Bathurst[8] Mervin Davis, living in Texas; (61) Reginald[8] Channing Davis, also living in Texas; and (62) Frank[8] Tudor Davis, a devoted Baptist minister and most estimable gentleman, of Warren county, Virginia. Of the other children, (63) Llewellen[8] Catesby Davis died of consumption contracted during the late war while serving in his father's regiment. He was a brave soldier and a Christian gentleman.

Another son, (64) Jekyll[8] Lucius Davis, Jr., inherited much of his father's martial spirit. He was born in 1842, and was indeed among the bravest of the brave who gave their young lives to the cause they loved but could not save.

In the Appendix may be seen a Memoir of his life and services taken from the archives of Virginia Military Institute, from which I make the following extract:

"On Friday, the 24th of June, 1864, in a cavalry fight near Samaria Church, Charles City county, Va., the 10th regiment (his father's) was ordered to charge a well entrenched force of the enemy. As the regiment swept across the field, young Davis shouted to his company, 'Look out, boys, I will be first in the enemy's works.' And so he was. Just as he was passing over the parapet he received full in his face the charge fired from the gun of one of the foe stoop-

ing behind the works, and fell dead. Inspired by his brave example his comrades rushed on, stormed the works, avenged his death, and gained a victory for the cause that had brought about the death of one of their bravest boys."

His remains were first buried on the field of battle by his cousins, (348) Maryus Jones and Chas. Catlett.

4.

(65) Elizabeth[6] Carter Jones, who was born in 1788, died unmarried, and left her entire property to her cousin, (213) Frederick Jones, for whom she is said to have entertained a strong affection. She visited grandpa in Kentucky.

5.

(66) Jane[6] Skelton Jones, the fifth child of (28) Maj. Thos. ap Thos. Jones, who was born in 1790, married (16) Col. Joseph Belfield, a brother of Col. John Belfield, who married her sister. Their children were as follows :

(67) Thomas[7] Jones Belfield, who is now residing near Farmer's Fork, in Richmond county, Virginia.

(68) Frances[7] Meriwether Belfield, who married Mr. Cralle, and they have issue : (69) Frances[8] Cralle, who married Mr. Omohonder, and I am informed has an interesting family ; (70) another daughter, the wife of William Wilson, of Northumberland county ; and another daughter, (71) Mrs. Omohonder[8].

(72) John[7] Walter Belfield, who died about 1877,

leaving one son, (73) Walter[8] Jones Belfield, of Richmond county, Virginia.

(74) George[7] Tasker Belfield, and possibly others. The name of their family seat was "Mild View."

ISSUE OF (56) THOS[6]. AP THOS. AND (41) ELIZABETH[6] (FAUNTLEROY) JONES.

1.

(75) Frances[7] Tasker Jones, who was born April 12th, 1812, and died in Clark county, Kentucky, of consumption, Nov. 17th, 1833.

2.

(76) Thos[7]. ap Thos. Jones, who was born in 1814, married Miss Adelaide Hatton, and removed to Saline county, Missouri, near Malta Bend post-office. They had several children, only one of whom, (77) Charles[8] Jones, attained the age of maturity. Charlie was a Confederate soldier from Missouri, and, although a mere boy, was conspicuous for his daring bravery. He served through the war, married the daughter of a Methodist preacher, and died leaving issue.

3.

(78) Griffin[7] Fauntleroy Jones, uniformly addressed by the name Fauntleroy only. He was born July 16th, 1816, married (21) Martha Jane Browning, daughter of Col. Jas. Browning, of Clark county, Kentucky. See that family.

While I feel that there is much that should be said of my father for the sake of others, yet because he is my father, and because he is extremely sensitive to public notice, I feel that good taste, perhaps, requires of me that I should be both guarded and brief in any allusion to him. He is a farmer in this county in comfortable circumstances, whom both his tastes and an exceedingly sensitive nature have confined closely to the walks of private life. He has a good library to which he is devoted, and from which he has acquired a rich fund of varied and interesting scientific knowledge. I have yet to know one of his sex whose daily life and conversation has been so free from impurities of every character. He is said to greatly resemble my grandfather in character and disposition, and what has been said of the latter's mental qualities, I think, may with equal propriety be applied to my father. During the late war, our family were known to be intense Southern sympathizers, and my father was very fearless and outspoken in denouncing the Union cause and policy toward the South. This, with the circumstance of my brother's being in the Confederate army, naturally enough subjected us to a full share of Federal surveillance, which culminated in my father's arrest and incarceration in jail at Lexington, Kentucky. Here as a little child I used to visit him and talk with him through the gratings of an iron prison-door, while the Federal guards stood with bayonets crossed between us. Their children are as follows:

(79) Mary[8] T. Jones, who married John W. Moore, and they have one child, (80) Mattie[9] Moore.

(81) *Francis[8] Jones, M. D., who is a physician, residing in this county, near Becknerville. He entered the Confederate army before he was seventeen years of age, in the fall of 1862, upon the first occupation of Kentucky by Confederate troops. He served under Gen. John H. Morgan, the famous "Rebel raider," until he was captured after the fight at Buffington Island, on that daring and hopeless raid into Ohio, in July, 1863.

Declining to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal government, he remained a prisoner of war in various Northern prisons, principally at Camp Douglas, Chicago, for eighteen months, and until he was sent around on exchange about the close of the war. He had attempted a year previous to overtake Gen. Morgan, in one of his flying raids into the State, but was captured by Federal pickets and lodged in jail at Lexington, Kentucky. He belonged to Company E, Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, Col. Leroy S. Cluke. After the war he studied medicine, and in 1872 graduated an M. D., with honorable mention, at the University of Louisville, Kentucky. He located in this county, and has continued the practice of his profession with increasing and gratifying success. He married Miss Laura Lindsay, and they have children: (82) Bertha[9] Jones, (83) Francis[9] Jones, (84) Paul[9] ap Francis Jones, (85) Roy[9] Willie

* See his portrait.

Walter A. Jones

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Jones, (86) Martha[9] Jones, (87) Willie[9] Jones, who died in infancy, and (88) Laura[9] Jones.

(89) *Lewis[8] Hampton Jones, who is the compiler of these notes, graduated at the College of Law in Kentucky University, at Lexington, Kentucky, in the spring of 1875. In the spring of 1876 he located at Winchester, Kentucky, and entered upon the active practice of his profession. He was elected county attorney for his county in 1878, and again in 1882; and was elected judge of the County, or Probate, Court for his county in 1886, which office he now holds.

(90) Elizabeth[8] Jane Jones, who married R. M. Moore, a brother of John W. Moore who married her sister Mary T. Jones. Their children are: (91) Maggie[9] Moore, (92) Verner[9] Moore, (93) Alice[9] Moore, and (94) John[9] Moore.

(95) †Alice[8] W. Jones, who married (48) *Louis A. Woodford, only son of S. A. B. Woodford, of this county. See that family. Their children are: (96) Leon[9] Catesby Woodford, (97) Thos.[9] Earl Woodford, (98) Verlin[9] Meriwether Woodford, (99) Leila[9] Woodford, who died in infancy, (100) Jane[9] Tasker Woodford, who died in infancy, and (101) Stella[9] Woodford.

(102) Willie[8] Jones, (103) Leila[8] Jones, and (104) Stella[8] Jones, children of (78) Fauntleroy, all died in infancy.

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*See his portrait. †See two portraits of her.

4.

(105) *Roger[7] Jones, who was born in 1818, died July 25th, 1890, and was buried at Lexington, Ky. He married, first, Miss Blaydes; and, second, Miss Elizabeth Poston, of this county, neither of whom had issue. He then adopted for his daughter Miss Etta Gordon, whose name was changed to Jones, who is a most estimable lady; is the wife of R. Stuart Taylor, of this county, and is the mother of several children. Roger Jones married for his third wife Lucy Wragg, and they have issue as follows:

(106) Susie[8] O. Jones, who married Richard Steel, and they have two children, (107) Lucy[9] Annette Steel and (108) Roger[9] Shirley Steel.

(109) Roger[8] W. Jones, who married Mattie Allen, of Fayette county, Ky., and they have children, (110) Roger[9] Jones and (111) Eliza[9] Jones.

(112) *Thos[8]. ap Roger Jones, now a student of medicine at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

(113) Lizzie[8] Jones. And (114) Tasker[8] Jones.

5.

(115) Eliza[7] Jones, who was born in 1820, married Samuel T. Martin, a son of (27) Dr. Samuel D. Martin, of Clark county. See the Lewis family. They early removed to Missouri, and settled in Saline county, where she died May 1st, 1866, leaving the following children:

*See his portrait.

(116) Geo[8]. Thomas Martin, who joined the Confederate army from Missouri, and served through the war, first under Gen. Price, and afterward under Gen. Marmaduke, and who is married and has issue.

(117) Samuel[8] Davis Martin, who also joined the Confederate army, and served through the war under Gen. Marmaduke, and who died in Clark county, Kentucky, while a student of medicine, at the house of his grandfather, Dr. Samuel D. Martin, on April 14th, 1867.

(118) Frances[8] Tasker Martin, who married John Francisco, of Missouri.

(119) Elizabeth[8] Fauntleroy Martin, who married Edward M. Yantis, of Missouri, and who died March, 1878, leaving children, (120) Edward[9] Samuel Yantis, (121) Helen[9] Kate Yantis, (122) John[9] Paul Yantis, and (123) Elizabeth[9] Montgomery Yantis.

(124) Charles[8] Gibson Martin, who married, and is living in the West.

(125) Mary[8] Davis Martin, who married Joseph Francisco, of Missouri.

(126) Sarah[8] Catharine Martin, who is married.

(127) Helen[8] Bullit Martin, who is a twin sister of Sarah Catharine, and who is also married.

(128) Francis[8] Taylor Martin, who is also married.

(129) Ann[8] Eliza Martin, who is also married.

(130) Hester[8] Gibson Martin, who is married.

6.

(131) Joseph[7] Lewellin Jones, who died in infancy.

7.

(132) *Cadwallo[7] Jones, who was clerk of the Clark County Court, and who was a licensed attorney at law, but who on account of delicate health did not engage in the active practice of his profession. He was a gentleman of elegant social and intellectual attainments. At his death he devised his slaves to be equally divided among his brothers and sisters; the remainder of his property, including his land, he devised to his brother (78) Fauntleroy. He was very decided and outspoken in his views, and was very warm and generous in his attachments.

8.

(133) Sally[7] Jones, who was born April 4th, 1830, married Armstead Blackwell, of Clark county, Ky., and died Jan. 22d, 1854. Their children were as follows:

(134) Roger[8] J. Blackwell, who married Elizabeth Wilson, and they are both dead, leaving children, (135) Mamie[9] Blackwell and (136) Lilly[9] Blackwell.

(137) Armstead[8] Blackwell, who married Susie Engle, of Missouri. He was a druggist in Lee's Summit, Missouri, and was drowned while out duck shooting. They had one child, (138) Roger[9] Blackwell.

(139) Randolph[8] and (140) Thomas[8], twins, who both died in infancy.

He married a second time and left children.

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* See his portrait.

9.

(141) Joseph[7] Fauntleroy Jones, who is uniformly addressed by the name Joseph only, was born Nov. 20th, 1833. He married Emma Morford, daughter of Noah Barton Morford, an artist, who was born near Trenton, New Jersey. Her mother was Ann Meriwether Smith, daughter of Meriwether Smith who lived near Louisa C. H., Virginia. Their children are as follows:

(142) Thomas[8] Barton Jones.

(143) *Henry[8] M. Jones, who married Miss Alla Gay, a daughter of Jas. D. Gay, of this county, and who is now a commission merchant, and engaged in a general warehouse business in Winchester, Kentucky.

(144) Annie[8] Jones.

(145) *William[8] Meriwether Jones, who married Jennie Sweeney, a daughter of Jesse Sweeney, a merchant of Lancaster, Ky. They have one child.

(146) Sallie[8] Jones.

(147) Lucy[8] Jones.

(148) Joseph[8] Jones.

(149) Catesby[8] Jones.

ISSUE OF (29) MAJOR CATESBY[5] AND LETTICE (TURBERVILLE) JONES.

1.

(150) *Major-General Roger[6] Jones, of the U. S.

*See his portrait.

Army. The following account of Gen. Jones was copied from Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography, and sent to me by his son, the late Brig.-Gen. Roger Jones, U. S. Army:

"Jones, Roger, soldier, b. in Westmoreland county, Va., in 1789, d. in Washington, D. C., 15 July, 1852. He was appointed 2d lieutenant of marines on 29 Jan., 1809, and on 12 July, 1812, was transferred to the artillery, with the rank of captain. He received the brevet of major for services in the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, and lieutenant-colonel for gallantry in the sortie from Fort Erie. On 10 Aug., 1818, he was appointed adjutant-general with the rank of colonel, and on 17 Sept., 1824, was brevetted colonel. On 7 March, 1825, he was ap pointed adjutant-general of the army, which post he held till his death. He was brevetted brigadier-general in June, 1832, and major-general in May, 1848."

His son, Brig.-Gen. Roger Jones, writing to me under date of Feb. 27th, 1888, says: "As a young officer my father's services in the war of 1812 were conspicuous and won for him a marked recognition at the time, and undoubtedly were the cause of his being advanced to the office of adjutant-general in 1818, when under thirty; but it was as adjutant-general from 1825 to 1852 that he made his mark, and left the impress of his strong character and independent nature upon the army, the effect of which is felt even to the present time." * * * "He must have been politic as well as aggressive and courageous to

Robt. A. C. Inness

a marked degree, but it was not for his own aggrandizement that he worked but for the public service, and it was this that gave him such a hold on public men and high officers of the government."

For gallant conduct in the war of 1812 the State of Virginia presented him with a handsome sword. He married Mary Ann Mason Page, daughter of (19) Wm⁶. Byrd Page, of Clark county, Virginia, and his wife Ann Lee, and died in Washington, D. C., July 15th, 1852. See the Carter family.

He and grandpa were very much attached to each other. There are among our papers several letters from him to grandpa, while he was a young marine, which are full of expressions of tender regard and almost girlish affection. In one of them headed "U. S. Ship *John Adams*, Baltimore, July 16th, 1809," he writes that he has been promoted to first lieutenant since he saw grandpa last, and that he expects to go to St. Petersburg with Mr. Adams, the minister to that court, etc. In one headed "Richmond, April 5th, 1804," when he was at the age of sixteen, he writes, "I assure you I have passed my time very unhappy since we parted, owing principally, I believe, to our separation, but sincerely do I wish we may not continue long in that situation, for your company has been and ever will be more preferable to me than any I have yet met with." * * * Both he and his brothers Commodore Thos. ap Catesby and Philip de Catesby Jones visited grandpa in his Kentucky home.

2.

(151) *Thos[6]. ap Catesby Jones, or Commodore Thos. ap Catesby as he was called, was born in Virginia in 1789. The following in regard to him, copied from Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography, was sent to me along with the notice copied above of Gen. Roger Jones:

"His brother, Thomas ap Catesby, naval officer, b. in Virginia in 1789; d. in Georgetown, D. C., 30 May, 1858; entered the navy on 22 Nov., 1805, and became lieutenant 24 May, 1812, commander 28 March, 1820, and captain 11 March, 1829. From 1808 till 1812 he was engaged in the Gulf of Mexico, where he was successful in suppressing piracy, smuggling, and the slave-trade. When the British naval expedition against New Orleans entered Lake Borgne in 1814, he endeavored to intercept forty British boats with his small flotilla. Although wounded and compelled to surrender, his conduct was much praised. He commanded the Pacific Squadron in 1842, and took possession of Monterey on receiving the erroneous information that war existed between the United States and Mexico, for which he was temporarily suspended from the service."

In regard to this extract, Brig.-Gen. Roger Jones writes in the letter before referred to, "There is an error in the statement that Commodore Jones was suspended from the service for seizing Monte-

*See his portrait.

rey — he was relieved of the command of the Pacific Squadron for that act, not suspended from the service. At the same time, our government was glad he acted as he did, and there is no telling how much it hastened the conflict with Mexico, which gave us an empire of priceless value." The Commodore again commanded the Pacific Squadron during the latter part of the Mexican war, and retained the command for two or three years following its close.

For his conduct in the battle on Lake Borgne, the State of Virginia presented him with a sword. In regard to this battle, I extract the following from "Naval History of the United States," by J. Fenimore Cooper, vol. 2, page 317:

"Although the loss of this division of gunboats was a serious impediment to the defense of New Orleans, both the country and the service looked upon the result of the combat as a triumph. On the latter, in particular, the resistance made by Mr. Jones, and the officers and men under his orders, reflected great honor, for it was known to have been made almost without hope. Circumstances compelled the assailed to fight to great disadvantage, and it would seem that they struggled to render their chances more equal by a desperate but cool gallantry. In consequence of this defense it is usually thought, in the service, to bestow as much credit on an officer to have been present at the defeat of Lake Borgne, as to have been present at a signal victory." * * *

He was wounded during the contest, in the

shoulder. He married, July 1st, 1823, (12) Mary[6] Walker Carter, daughter of Charles B. Carter, of "Richmond Hill," Richmond county, Virginia, and his wife, whose maiden name was Ann Beal Carter. Their children were: I. (152) Meriwether[7] Patterson Jones, lieutenant in the United States Navy, dead; II. (153) Mary[7] Lee Jones, married Mr. Beal; III. (154) Mark[7] Catesby Jones, died at Lewinsville, Fairfax county, Virginia; IV. (155) Martha[7] Corbin Jones, now residing in Washington city.

3.

(156) Philip[6] de Catesby Jones, born about 1792; married Ann Williams, of Winchester, Virginia; died June, 1873. He used to be at grandpa's a great deal. He contracted a proverbial aversion for Kentuckians, principally, I have been told, because of their crude manners, which no doubt savored a good deal of pioneer roughness at that time. He left issue: I. (157) John[7] W. Jones, dead; II. (158) Lewin[7] T. Jones, living near Leesburg, Virginia; III. (159) Elizabeth[7] Jones.

4.

(160) Eusebius[6] Jones, died young.

5.

(161) Elizabeth[6] Lee Jones, died unmarried, in 1821.

6.

(162) Martha[6] Corbin Jones, married William

Gordon, of Westmoreland county, Virginia, and they had issue, as follows: I. (163) Juliana[7] Gordon, married Rev. Hayes, and they are the parents of (164) Thomas[8] G. Hayes, Esq., now commonwealth attorney and lawyer in Baltimore; II. (165) William[7] W. Gordon, a soldier in the Mexican war, died of fever in Mexico; III. (166) Caroline[7] Virginia Gordon; and, IV. (167) John[7] T. Gordon.

7.

(168) Sally[6] Skelton Jones, married Henry Ball, of Westmoreland county, and had issue: I. (169) Catesby[7] Jones Ball; and II. (170) Lettice[7] C. Ball; both dead.

ISSUE OF (150) GEN. ROGER[6] AND MARY ANN MASON (PAGE) JONES.

1.

(171) William[7] P. Jones, who graduated at West Point among the first of his class, and was a lieutenant in the U. S. Army. He was killed at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, while attached to Maj. Ringgold's Battery of Artillery.

2.

(172) *Catesby[7] ap Roger Jones, who was an officer in the U. S. Navy, and a first lieutenant and then commander in the Confederate States Navy. He was second officer in command of the *Merrimac* (or *Vir-*

*See his portrait.

ginia), which he commanded in person during her memorable second day's engagement with the *Monitor* in Hampton Roads, March 9th, 1862, Admiral Buchanan having gone ashore on account of a wound received in the first day's fight. He is thus spoken of by Capt. Charles M. Fauntleroy, a captain in the late Confederate States Navy, and a gentleman not without honors won in the service of his country: "Catesby Jones was a first-class gentleman, and an officer of distinguished ability." He was shot down on the streets of Selma, Alabama, June 19th, 1877, by a man whose child had had a difficulty with one of his children, when Capt. Jones was wholly unexpecting and unprepared for such a catastrophe. He was a man of great purity of life and practice, very quiet and firm, but very determined in danger. He married Miss Gertrude Tartt of Selma, Alabama, who survives him with the following children, viz.: (173) *Roger[8] ap Catesby Jones; (174) Catesby[8] ap Catesby Jones, and (175) Tartt[8] ap Catesby Jones, twins, dead; (176) Gertrude[8] Letitia Jones; (177) Mary[8] Page Jones; and, (178) Mattie[8] Moran Jones.

From a sketch of Capt. Catesby ap R. Jones, written by Capt. Robert D. Minor of the Confederate States Navy, I have taken some lengthy extracts which may be seen in the Appendix. There are also other papers copied in the Appendix, which testify abundantly to the distinguished merit of this accomplished officer and gentleman.

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* See his portrait.

Francis Jones

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3.

(179) Letitia[7] Corbin Jones, who died in Georgetown, D. C.

4.

(180) Mary[7] Ann Jones, who resides in Washington, D. C.

5.

(181) Meriwether[7] Jones, who died in infancy.

6.

(182) Dr. Eusebius[7] Lee Jones, M. D., who was born Dec. 20th, 1827, in Washington, D. C., graduated at Princeton College in the class of 1847, and received his diploma as an M. D. from Columbia Medical College, Washington, D. C., in April, 1850. He was appointed junior assistant on the house staff of Bellevue Hospital in May, 1850, and subsequently occupied the position of senior assistant and house surgeon, residing in the hospital as assistant surgeon for fourteen months. He acted as assistant surgeon, for a short time, at Newport Barracks in Kentucky, and afterward at Governor's Island, N. Y. In 1852 he settled in New York city, and continued the practice of his profession in that city until 1873, when he removed to California, where he died of inflammation of the lungs, on Jan. 30th, 1876, at Oakland in that State.

During the late war, Dr. Jones had entire charge of the large government hospital on David's Island, near New York city. On the 23d day of May, 1860,

he married Julia Calvert Stuart, third daughter of Dr. Richard H. Stuart and Julia Calvert, at "Cedar Grove," King George county, Virginia. She died in New York city, on the 12th day of Feb., 1861, leaving a son six days old, who was baptized Roger ap Lee Jones, but who afterward changed his name to Julian Stuart Jones.

(183) Julian[8] Stuart Jones entered the University of Virginia in the fall of 1880, and graduated therefrom June, 1883. He then entered the junior class in Stevens Institute of Mechanical Engineering at Hoboken, New Jersey. After six months' study at this institution, he concluded that the profession of law was more congenial to his tastes, and entered the law school of the University of Maryland. Here he received the degree of LL. B. in June, 1885, and was admitted to the bar in Baltimore, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession.

In September, 1873, Dr. Jones married Martha Adams, only daughter of Charles Moran and Arabella Jones Adams, of New York, who yet survives him, and is living in that city.

7.

(184) Edmonia[7] Page Jones, who is living in Washington, D. C.

8.

(185) Brig.-Gen. Roger[7] Jones, who was a graduate of West Point, was for a number of years assistant inspector-general of the U. S. Army, and was after-

ward made inspector-general, with the rank of brigadier-general. As lieutenant in the U. S. Army, he was in command of Harper's Ferry at the breaking out of the late war, and when the Confederates attempted to capture it, he ordered to be thrown into the Potomac 20,000 stands of arms which were stored there, dismantled the armory and rifle factory, and marched to Washington hotly pursued by the Confederates, for which service he received the thanks of the government. He remained loyal to the Union during the late war. He married Miss Frederica Jones, not related, and died at Fortress Monroe, Jan. 29th, 1889, leaving his widow and the following children surving him:

(186) Mary[8] Catharine Jones, who married Percy Wisner, and they have one child, a daughter.

(187) Kitty[8] Lee Jones. And (188) Llewellyn[8] ap Roger Jones.

9.

(189) Walter[7] Jones, who graduated at the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Virginia. He was a lieutenant in the U. S. Army, but resigned at the breaking out of the late war, and joined the Confederate army. He married Miss Brooks, daughter of William Brooks, of Mobile, and died in that city in 1875, leaving the following children:

(190) Walter[8] Colomb Jones, who died under age, at the house of his uncle Skelton Jones, in Macon, Georgia, in Jan., 1887.

(191) William[8] Brooks Jones. And (192) Robert[8] Brodie Jones.

10.

(193) *Charles[7] Lucian Jones, who was an officer in the Confederate States Navy, and rendered efficient service in various capacities; under Flag-Officer Josiah Tatnall, at Savannah, Georgia; under Flag-Officer Lynch, at Wilmington, North Carolina; on board the iron-clad steamer *North Carolina*, in the Cape Fear river; and at Naval Battery Buchanan, at Fort Fisher. He was paymaster on the Confederate States cruiser *Tallahassee* during her cruise along the Atlantic coast and off New York harbor in 1864. He married, first, Mary Ann Anderson, of Wilmington, North Carolina, who died without issue; and he married, on April 2d, 1887, Sallie N. Mills, daughter of James G. Mills, of Savannah, Georgia. They have two children, (194) Gertrude[8] Page Jones and (195) Catesby[8] ap Lucian Jones. He is at present a prosperous commission merchant in Savannah, Georgia. To no one am I more indebted for zealous co-operation and patient and uniform courtesy in collecting materials for these notes, especially in regard to the descendants of (29) Catesby Jones. In the Appendix is a copy of a letter from Gen. Lee recommending him for promotion, from which I make the following extract:

"He is a young gentleman of unexceptional character; zealous, attentive and conscientious in the dis-

*See his portrait.

charge of his duties. When in command of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, etc., I had the opportunity of witnessing his attention to duty, and of knowing the estimation in which he was held by the naval officers on that station." * * *

11.

(196) *Capt. Thos'. Skelton Jones, who was born in Washington, D. C., on Dec. 30th, 1837; served in the U. S. Navy as clerk to Commander Richard L. Page during three years' cruise in the ship *Germantown*, visiting the East Indies, China and Japan. On his return to the United States he studied law, and was admitted to practice in the courts of the District of Columbia in 1861.

When Virginia seceded he was appointed lieutenant in the provisional army of Virginia, and was subsequently made a captain in the Confederate Army. He served on the staff of Gen. Magruder through the campaign in the Peninsula, and rendered valuable service to the "lost cause" until the end of the war. After the war Capt. Jones was engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York, Indiana and Texas, finally locating in Macon, Georgia, where he has been engaged in a lucrative commission business for fifteen years.

He married, on Nov. 30th, 1863, Mary Elizabeth Reedy, daughter of William Francis Reedy, of Nashville, and granddaughter of Chas. Reedy, one of the pioneers of Middle Tennessee, a man noted for his

*See his portrait.

sterling qualities. Her mother was Isabella Berkley, of Tennessee.

12.

(197) Virginia[7] Byrd Jones, who is residing in Washington.

13.

(198) Winfield[7] Scott Jones, thirteenth child of (150) Gen. Roger Jones, who went to San Francisco when a mere youth, is now successfully engaged in business in that city, being vice-president of the Security Savings Bank of San Francisco.

ISSUE OF (16) FREDERICK[4] AND (9) JANE[5] (SWANN) JONES.

1.

(199) John[5] Swann, whose name was changed from Jones to Swann at the request of his mother and bachelor great-uncle, John Swann, who was wealthy, and, I suppose, it was in the interest of fortune that his name was changed. This great-uncle's residence was called "Swann Point," and was in North Carolina. (199) John was an only son, and with him ended the name Jones as a surname in this line of descent. He married Sally Moore, a daughter of Gen. James Moore of Revolutionary fame. Their issue were (200) John[6] Swann, (201) Frederick[6] Jones Swann, and (202) Maria[6] Rhett Swann, who married Judge John D. Toomer. (201) Frederick Jones Swann was the father of cousin

Cateby of A. R. Jones.

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(203) Sally[7] M. Swann, of Wilmington, North Carolina, from whom I obtained such information as is here given of this family.

2.

(204) Rebecca[5] Jones, married Capt. William Cutlar, who was captain of a sloop.

3.

(205) Elizabeth[5] Jones, married John Hill; issue, (206) John[6] Hill, (207) Frederick[6] Jones Hill.

4.

(208) Jane[5] Jones, married Michael Sampson.

5.

(209) Anne[5] Jones, married Dr. Roger Cutlar.

6.

(210) Lucy[5] Jones, married Dr. Archie Cutlar.

ISSUE OF (17) WILLIAM[4] AND LUCY (CARTER *nee* TALIAFERRO) JONES.

1.

(211) Thomas[5] Jones, the grandfather of Thomas Catesby Jones, of Lynchburg; Walter N. Jones, of Petersburg; and Frank Binford, of Richmond, Virginia; all valued co-laborers with me in the preparation of these notes. He married Jeane Roy, of Green Plains, Mathews county, Virginia, a second cousin on his mother's side. They lived at "Marl-

field," which he inherited from his father, who died before the law of entails was abolished. He and his wife died within short intervals of each other, leaving a young family to be cared for by others.

(212) Catharine[6] Jones, the eldest child and only daughter, was adopted by her maternal aunt, Mrs. Bullock, of Richmond, who, being wealthy and childless, bestowed on her every care and afforded her every opportunity that affection could suggest or wealth supply. She married James J. Binford, a prosperous merchant of Richmond, Virginia, and at her death left three sons, as follows: I. (213) Frank[7] Binford, who married Miss Mollie R. Harris, of Petersburg. He was a hat merchant in the city of Richmond prior to the war, and after the war was clerk in the capitol until a few years ago, when he removed to Owensboro, Kentucky. He has returned to, and is now living in, Richmond, Virginia. (214) Catharine[8] Roy Binford, his only child, is the wife of W. T. McPherson, of Owensboro, Kentucky, and they have one son, (215) Franklin[9] Roy McPherson. II. (216) James[7] Henry Binford, son of (212) Catharine, is a merchant at Rocky Mount, Virginia. He served three years in Otey Battery, Confederate States Army, during the late war, and surrendered at Lynchburg at its close. III. (217) Alfred[7] Roy Binford, son of (212) Catharine, served three years in Otey Battery, during the late war; surrendered at Lynchburg at its close; lives at Rocky Mount, Virginia; married Bettie H. Wilson, who died leaving

two daughters, (218) Bettie[8] Herbert and (219) Mary[8] Roy.

(220) William[6] Roy Jones, son of (211) Thomas, was taken under guardianship by his uncle (332) Col. Catesby Jones, who also bought the old homestead, Marlfield. He married, November 25th, 1841, at Marlfield, his cousin Isabella Taliaferro, who was also a ward of Col. Catesby Jones, and died at his residence, in Gloucester county, called "Belle Roy" in honor of their united names. He was a consistent member of the Methodist church, an Israelite indeed in whom there was no guile. His widow, who now resides in Richmond, Virginia, has been a most untiring and valued assistant in the preparation of these notes, especially in regard to the descendants of (17) William Jones. Their children were four sons, as follows: I. (221) *Thomas[7] Catesby Jones, born October 14th, 1843; married, May 17th, 1871, Rosalie Fontaine, youngest daughter of Col. Edmond Fontaine, of Beaver Dam, Hanover county, Virginia. He is an iron-master and general manager of the Virginia Iron and Nail Works, Lynchburg, Virginia. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in Carter's Battery, Confederate States Army, which was from King William county, and after serving gallantly for two years lost his left arm at the battle of Gettysburg. His children are, (222) Lou[8] Belle, (223) Fontaine[8], (224) William[8] ap Catesby, (225) Roy[8] Meriwether, and (226) Rosalie[8] Fontaine, all baptized in the

* See his portrait.

Episcopal church, of which their parents are devoted members. II. (227) Christopher[7] Walker Jones, son of (220) William Roy, was born Jan. 31st, 1847. Before he had attained his seventeenth year he enlisted in the Confederate States Army, and served faithfully through the last two years of that fierce conflict, helping to fight the last great battle at Appomattox Court-House. During the war he received injuries from which he has never recovered. He is a member of the Episcopal church. III. (228) William[7] Roy Jones, son of (220) Wm. Roy, born Sept. 29th, 1850, a young man of bright promise; died at Belle Roy of consumption at the early age of twenty-three, a member of the Presbyterian church, and much beloved by all who knew him, on account of his great amiability and bright social qualities. IV. (229) *Meriwether[7] Jones, son of (220) Wm. Roy, was born at Belle Roy, May 30th, 1853. At the age of seventeen he entered the Virginia Military Institute, where he remained through a course of four years and graduated with distinction, taking the second degree in a class of forty-five. He is now engaged in the mercantile business in Richmond, Virginia, and is a member of the Episcopal church.

(230) Thos[6]. Henry Jones, son of (211) Thomas, married Rosa Day, of Manchester, Virginia. He was a distinguished graduate of Randolph-Macon College; was a preacher and member of the Methodist

* See his portrait.

Roger A. Jones

OF UTAH

church, and was for twenty years a greatly esteemed member of the Virginia Conference, which he served to the day of his death. See a memoir of his life and services in the Appendix. His wife survived him but a few years. Their children were, I. (231) Robert[7] Catesby Jones, who married his cousin (338) Mollie Brook Smyth. They are living in Richmond, and have four children, (232) Robert[8] C., (233) Lucy[8] Catesby, (234) Brook[8] Nelson, and (235) Rose[8] Lilian. II. (236) *Walter[7] Nelson Jones, son of (230) Thos. Henry, was born August 8th, 1850; married Ada Virginia Vaughan, daughter of Benjamin Boisseau Vaughan, of Petersburg, on Nov. 25th, 1875. They reside at Petersburg, where he is engaged in bark and sumac milling and in the tobacco business. He was a volunteer soldier in the Confederate States Army, surrendering with General Lee at Appomattox Court-House, when he was yet but fourteen years of age. In the spring of 1889, I was entertained by him and his wife at their home in Petersburg, and I shall not soon forget the cozy picture of domestic love and happiness which their home life revealed to me. They have five boys, viz.: (237) Walter[8] N., (238) Benjamin[8] Vaughan, (239) Thomas[8] Catesby, (240) Lemuel[8] Roy, and (241) Robert[8] Francis. They are members of the Presbyterian church.

III. (242) Lilian[7] Roy Jones, who is an only daughter of (230) Thomas Henry.

* See his portrait.

(243) John[6] Walker Jones, son of (211) Thomas, was adopted by his maiden aunt Clara Jones, who was affording him every opportunity for education and culture, when he died suddenly at school, aged about sixteen years.

2.

(244) Col. William[5] Jones, who was born in 1764, married Charity Buckner, of Gloucester county, Virginia, an orphan girl of wealth and many personal attractions. She died without issue, and he married her cousin, Mrs. Eliza Cook, a charming and superior woman with five grown children. He studied law with his brother-in-law, John Catlett, Esq., between whom and himself there ever existed the warmest confidence; Mr. Catlett, at his death, leaving Col. William his executor without security, and guardian of his children; and Col. William, in turn, leaving his nephew, John Catlett, Jr., who read law under him, executor of his estate, without security. He was a man of great mark in his day; served in the War of 1812, and was colonel of militia for many years. He was eminently distinguished in his profession, practicing in the courts of all the surrounding counties, and was commonwealth attorney for twenty-five years, and until the day of his death. It is said that he served in the State Senate and House of Representatives for ten years, and was elector for his district as long as he lived.

He was a great snuffer and, therefore, properly enough a great sneezer. He was a fair orator, an

earnest speaker, and was possessed of a stentorian voice whose echoes are yet scarcely hushed about the precincts of Gloucester Court-House. He received as a portion of his first wife's patrimony a place called "Concord," lying immediately on York river, where he lived for half a century, dispensing an elegant hospitality to all who chose to claim it. His home was a school to all children who entered it, in all that pertained to manners, morals and education. He was very exact, perhaps fastidiously so, in his observance of the rules of correct speaking. Indeed, he was remarkably systematic and exact in every thing — shaved and dressed each morning with as much particularity as if he were expecting a dinner party; and his large old-fashioned silver watch, as if not to be outdone, kept honest time, it is said, for forty years, without once stopping or his once forgetting to wind it up.

Having no child of his own, he first adopted his youngest brother Catesby, whom he educated at William and Mary College; and after Catesby's marriage, he adopted his eldest daughter, Lucy Taliaferro, called Lucy Catesby, to distinguish her from other Lucys of the family.

He died of pneumonia on Nov. —, 1847, at the ripe old age of eighty-three, full of years as he was truly full of honors. He was a Unitarian in faith, but, though not a professing Christian, he was a frequent, and always attentive, listener to the preachers of other denominations. He was a large and indul-

gent slaveholder, of great local influence, which he always, and many times with good effect, exerted in behalf of peace and good-fellowship among his neighbors. "Blessed are the peace-makers; for they shall be called the children of God."

3.

(245) Elizabeth[5] Jones, who married Dr. John Banks, of King William county, Virginia. They built on her portion of the Marlfield tract, and died in quick succession of each other, leaving a daughter and three sons to be divided among their relatives. The daughter died in childhood. The sons were as follows:

I. (246) Thomas[6] Banks, who studied law under his uncle William Jones, with whom he always lived.

II. (247) William[6] Banks, who married his first cousin, Martha Catlett. Their home was "Woodbury" on York river, near Concord. They had but one child, (248) Thomas[7] William Banks, who inherited also the farm next adjoining, called "Clay Bank," where Clay Bank Wharf now stands, from his uncle, (246) Thomas Banks. (247) William Banks died young, and his widow married Charles Thruston.

III. (249) Dr. John[6] Banks, a physician, who settled at Centreville, in King and Queen county, where he married Miss Carleton, and soon after died without issue. (248) Thomas W. Banks, falling heir to this branch of the family also, became very wealthy. He married his first cousin Eugenia Baytop, a grand-

Yours Sincerely
A. Lucian Jones

daughter of John Catlett, and lived at Clay Bank. He served in the Confederate Army throughout the late war, and died a prisoner of war at Fortress Monroe about the close, leaving a son and two daughters. The son, (250) William[8] Eugene Banks, died soon after attaining man's estate. The daughters were, (251) Cora[8] C. Banks, who married Robert M. Sinclair, and they have three children, (252) Roberta[9] Sinclair, (253) Blanch[9] Sinclair, and (254) William[9] Sinclair; (255) Florence[8] C. Banks, who married Henry Sinclair, a brother of Robert, and they have two children, (256) Lizzie[9] Sinclair, and (257) Henry[9] Sinclair.

4.

(258) Christopher[5] Jones, father of Dr. Francis Duvall Jones, Dr. Walter F. Jones, and Mrs. Lombard Carter, and grandfather of John C. Taliaferro, of Richmond, Dr. William F. Jones, of Gloucester Court-House, and cousin Anna Jones, who has been an earnest and helpful co-laborer with me in this work. He married Mary Duvall, of Gloucester county, and settled in Petersburg, where by his great energy and good management he accumulated a neat fortune, with which he returned to Gloucester and purchased a valuable farm on York river, which he called "Portan." Here he died leaving a family of six sons and two daughters, as follows:

(259) Dr. William[6] Jones, who settled in Lancas-

ter county, and who married Mrs. Fanny Gilmer *nee* Downman, a daughter of Raleigh Downman, of Belle Isle, Lancaster county, whose only son, dying without issue, left his mother heir to a handsome estate. They had two sons and a daughter, who in quick succession followed their mother to the grave, leaving the doctor childless. He married again, a Mrs. Downman, widow of his first wife's brother, and mother of Dr. Yates Downman, of Lancaster county. He died soon after this marriage, and after his death a daughter, (260) Willie[7], was born, who died at the age of eighteen, and the property went to his brothers, Dr. Francis Duvall Jones, Dr. Walter F. Jones, and his sister, Mrs. Mary Carter.

(261) Robert[6] Catesby Jones, son of (258) Christopher, was a man of rare qualities of mind and great comeliness of person. He read law, but becoming deeply interested in religion he became a minister of the Gospel. He married Miss Harriet Tabb, of Amelia county, a lady of fortune and rare attractions. They died early in life, leaving a daughter, (262) Harriet[7] Roberta, who died in infancy, and the property went to his brothers, Dr. Francis Duvall Jones and Dr. Walter F. Jones.

(263) Dr. Francis[6] Duvall Jones, son of (258) Christopher, married, first, his first cousin, Elizabeth New, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Gloucester Court-House. Here his wife died, leaving him a daughter, (264) Bettie[7], who died unmarried. He then married his cousin, (360) Lucy Peck, a

granddaughter of (25) Dr. Walter Jones. They lived at "Goshen," Dinwiddie county, a valuable farm inherited from his brother, (261) Robert Catesby Jones. His second wife dying here, left him four daughters and a son, as follows: I. (265) Anna[7] Jones, who has rendered me much assistance in the preparation of this sketch, especially that part of it relating to the family and descendants of (17) William Jones. Much of the material was obtained by cousin Anna direct from her venerable father, who but recently departed this life, and who possessed a wonderfully strong and clear memory upon matters connected with his family. II. (266) Fannie[7] Jones, daughter of (263) Dr. Francis Duvall, married Dr. Robert Brook Taliaferro, a brother of Mrs. William Roy Jones. He was a gallant soldier, and rode with Gen. J. E. B. Stuart in all his raids throughout the late war. He died in 1882, leaving children, (267) John[8] C. Taliaferro; (268) Robert[8] Catesby Taliaferro; (269) William[8] F. Taliaferro; (270) Henry[8] Taliaferro; (271) Charles[8] M. Taliaferro; and (272) Thomas[8] Lucian Taliaferro, all of whom now reside in Baltimore, except John C., who is in business in Richmond, Virginia. Two other sons, (273) Frank[8] Taliaferro and (274) Fred[8] Taliaferro, died in childhood. III. (275) Alice[7], daughter of (263) Dr. Francis Duvall, married (18) Capt. Americus V. Wiatt, of Gloucester county. She died in a short time, leaving one daughter, (276) Lucy[8] Alice Wiatt, who married

Mr. Reynolds, of Norfolk. IV. (277) Christopher[7] Jones, only son of (263) Dr. Francis Duvall, died before attaining his majority. V. (278) Harriet[7] Jones, daughter of (263) Dr. Francis Duvall, died in early life. Dr. Jones died at the advanced age of seventy-nine, at the house of his sister, Mrs. Mary Carter, in Lancaster county.

(279) Thomas[6] Jones, son of (258) Christopher, died in early life.

(280) Christopher[6] Jones, son of (258) Christopher, was a lawyer of bright promise, who died in early life.

(281) Dr. Walter[6] F. Jones, son of (258) Christopher, married Fanny Ellen Wellford, and located in Petersburg, where he was a successful physician for many years, and until he received a large legacy from his brother William's estate, when he returned to Gloucester and purchased an elegant farm on North river, which he called Waverly. Since the war, altered circumstances have compelled him to resume the practice of his profession, in which he has always excelled, being now a leading physician in his county. His wife died a few years since, leaving him three sons and two daughters, as follows: I. (282) Lucy[7] Wellford Jones, married Major Wm. K. Perrin, of Gloucester county, and they have children, (283) Fanny[8] W. Perrin, (284) William[8] K. Perrin, (285) Walter[8] C. Perrin, (286) John[8] T. Perrin, (287) Ralph[8] W. Perrin, and (288) Sally[8] Perrin. II. (289) Mollie[7] C. Jones, daughter of (281) Dr. Walter F. III. (290) Dr. William[7] F. Jones, son of (281) Dr.

Henry O. Jones

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Walter F., is a promising young physician, at Gloucester Court-House, who lately married Miss Kate Hooe, of Fauquier county, and they have one child, (291) Sallie[8] M. Jones. He entered the Confederate Army before he was of conscript age in Company "A," Fifth Virginia Cavalry, and bore the reputation of a brave soldier, participating in all the fights of the "fighting Fifth," as it was called. IV. (292) Horace[7] Wellford Jones, son of (281) Dr. Walter F., is a druggist at Gloucester Court-House. He has married two great-granddaughters of John Catlett, Sr., first, his cousin Ella Waller, who died without issue; and he is now married to Fanny W. Nelson, and they have one child, (293) William[8] N. Jones. V. (294) Robert[7] Catesby Jones, youngest son of (281) Dr. Walter F., married Sally Hooe, sister of Dr. William F. Jones' wife.

(295) Elizabeth[6] Jones, daughter of (258) Christopher, died in childhood.

(296) Mary[6] Jones, daughter of (258) Christopher, married Addison Lombard Carter, an enterprising and public-spirited young man, who lost a large fortune during the late war, and who is now dead, having left his family in good circumstances. Of their seven children they raised only one, (297) Lelia[7] Carter, who married Mr. Ball, a lawyer, of Lancaster county, and they have children, (298) A[8]. L. Ball, (299) Lelia[8] Genevieve Ball, (300) Maria[8] Louise Ball, and (301) Thos[8]. Warner Ball.

5.

(302) Walker[5] Jones, father of Dr. Walker F. Jones, and Capt. William ap W. Jones, both of Gloucester county, and grandfather of Geo. Booth Field and others. He settled in Petersburg, with his brother Christopher, when they were young men. Here he likewise accumulated a considerable fortune, and returning to Gloucester, he purchased a valuable farm near Gloucester Court-House, which he called "Shelter." He married (16) Eliza Maria Wiatt, of Sommerville, Gloucester county, a lady of literary tastes and great sprightliness of mind, but of delicate health. They raised two sons and two daughters, as follows :

(303) Lucy[6] Taliaferro Jones, who was born at "Concord," about 1820, and who married Chas. Wortley Montague, a lawyer, of Gloucester county. She died in a short time, leaving two children, (304) Catesby[7] Montague and (305) Lucy[7] Lee Montague, both of whom went with their father to the State of Arkansas, where they now live. Lucy Lee married Dr. Brunson, of Augusta, Arkansas, who is now dead, leaving her a widow with two children, (306) Robert[8] Brunson and (307) Lucy[8] T. Brunson.

(308) Dr. Walker[6] Frederick Jones, son of (302) Walker, has been a successful physician in active practice in Gloucester county for some forty years past. He married Martha A. Baytop, granddaughter of John Catlett, Sr. Their home is "Sunnyside," in Gloucester, where they have reared a family of four daughters and two sons, as follows : (309) Eliza[7] W.

Jones, (310) Lucy[7] Jones, married her cousin (318) Charles Jones, (311) Frederick[7] Jones, (312) Mollie[7] Graham Jones, (313) James[7] Baytop Jones, and (314) Mattie[7] A. Jones, who married Dr. John B. Broaddus. Dr. Walker was an ardent lover of "the lost cause," and, although beyond the conscript age, was with difficulty restrained from entering the Confederate Army by the entreaties of his friends and neighbors, who begged him to remain at home and attend their families in sickness.

(315) Capt. William[6] ap Walker Jones, son of (302) Walker, married S. Maria Pollard, of King and Queen county. On May 6th, 1861, being beyond the conscript age, he entered the Confederate Army as second lieutenant of Gloucester Artillery; was transferred with his company to the 4th Va. Heavy Artillery; then first lieutenant in the 34th Va. Infantry; commanded his company after the death of its captain; was wounded near Farmville; surrendered at the close of the war in command of his own company and Co. "K," of the 34th Va. Infantry (the "King and Queen Artillery"), that company having no officers present for duty. His eldest son Walker used to spend much of his time in the garrison with his father, although he was only eleven years of age, and when his father's company was called out to man the heavy guns of the fort, he would beg to serve as "powder monkey," as the soldiers called it. Capt. Jones is a lawyer in active practice at Gloucester Court-House. His children are, (316) Walker[7] Jones,

(317) Sally[7] Taliaferro Jones, (318) Charles[7] Jones, who married his cousin, (310) Lucy C. Jones, and they have two children, (319) Frederick[8] William, and (320) Catesby[8] Graham Jones.

(321) Clara[6] Walker Jones, daughter of (302) Walker, a lady of great personal attractions and most amiable disposition, but of delicate health, who died early in life, married Wm. Stephen Field, a son of Geo. Booth Field, and an adopted son of Col. Wm. Stephen Field. He was a gentleman of wealth and fine personal appearance who likewise died early in life. Only two of their children survive them, to-wit: I. (322) Sally[7] Todd Field, who was reared by her maternal aunt, Mrs. John Lightfoot of Port Royal. She married Hugh Morson, and they are now living in Raleigh, North Carolina, with an increasing family. II. (323) George[7] Booth Field, son of (321) Clara Walker, married (21) Laura C. Wiatt, of Gloucester, where they live with an increasing family of three sons, (324) William[8] Wiatt Field, (325) William[8] Stephen Field, and (326) John[8] A. Field; and two daughters, (327) Clara[8] Walker Field, and (328) Charlotte[8] Laura Field.

6.

(329) Clara[5] Jones, never married, died Aug., 1855.

7.

(330) Lucy[5] Jones, who married Col. William Field, of Gloucester. They had three children, all

Thos. Skelton Jones.

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of whom died young without having been married; one of them, (331) Anne[6], is said to have been remarkably pretty. Mrs. Field survived her husband many years, was a large and indulgent slaveholder, and died at "Hickory Hill," their family seat, Sept., 1856, at the advanced age of seventy-six.

8.

(332) Col. Catesby[5] Jones, father of Dr. John Taliaferro Jones, of Albemarle, Maryus Jones, Esq., of Gloucester Court-House, grandfather of Mrs. R. B. Munford, of Richmond, Va., and of Catesby Brooke Jones, of St. Paul, Minn. He was born at "Marlfield," and married for his first wife Mollie Brook Taliaferro, daughter of Jack Taliaferro, of King William. She died after the birth of seven children, and he married her cousin Mary Ann Brooke Pollard, of King and Queen county. He was reared and educated by his brother, Col. William Jones of Concord; was educated at William and Mary College, and became a successful lawyer in his own and adjoining counties. He was a captain in the War of 1812, and subsequently colonel of militia in his county. He was a great Free Mason, and was for a long time master of Botetourt Lodge at Gloucester Court-House. He was a devoted Episcopalian, and long a vestryman, contributing liberally to the support of the church and to the creature comforts of its ministers. He was an excellent manager and provider, his home being the abode of plenty, and

his table groaned under an abundance of hospitality that was free to all who chose to partake. It was a custom of the two brothers, Cols. William and Catesby, to spend a day in alternate weeks with each other, when they would have a large gathering of the family connections, and these happy reunions are to this day fondly remembered by the few survivors.

(333) Lucy[6] Taliaferro Jones, called Lucy Catesby for distinction, eldest daughter of Col. Catesby, as soon as she could be separated from her parents, was adopted by (244) Col. William Jones, her uncle, who watched over her with parental care and afforded her every opportunity for education, travel and improvement available at that time. She married Mr. Thomas Smyth, a prosperous merchant of Petersburg, and a native of Ireland, to whom she was a devoted wife for thirty years, and until he died, leaving her four children, as follows: I. (334) Margaret[7] Eliza Smyth, born in Petersburg, July, 1848, married Capt. Edward Graham of Petersburg, a gallant captain of artillery in the Confederate Army, who lately died, leaving her two children, (335) Alice[8] Catesby Graham, and (336) Edward[8] Graham, Jr. They are living in Richmond, Virginia, and are members of the Presbyterian church. II. (337) Kate[7] Smyth, a daughter of (333) Lucy Catesby, died in childhood. III. (338) Mollie[7] Brook Smyth, another daughter, married her cousin (231) Robert Catesby Jones. See under his name. IV. (339) Arthur[7] William Catesby Smyth, only son of (333) Lucy Catesby, is

a commercial traveler, whose home is in Richmond. V. (340) Lucy[7] Catesby Smyth, youngest daughter of (333) Lucy Catesby, married R. B. Munford, of Richmond, who had one child by a former marriage, Robert Beverly Munford, and one son by this marriage, (341) John[8] Henry Munford, born January 17th, 1889.

(342) Dr. John[6] Taliaferro Jones, eldest surviving son of (332) Col. Catesby and his first wife, won an excellent reputation as surgeon in the Confederate Army, not only by his professional skill, but by his kindness and tender consideration for his patients. He married Lizzie G. Hill, daughter of Edward Hill, of Frenchtown, King William county. They now reside in Albemarle county, and have two children, (343) Lucy[7] Catesby Jones, and (344) Lancelot[7] Jones.

(345) Robert[6] Brooke Jones, youngest son of (332) Col. Catesby and his first wife, married Elizabeth Goodloe, of King William, an adopted daughter of Edward Hill, of Frenchtown, King William county. "Brooke," as he was called, was a gallant cavalryman, and rode with dashing Stuart until the fatal battle at Yellow Tavern, near Richmond, where he and his general rode to their death. There never lived a braver, or a more conscientious, upright, Christian gentleman than "Brooke" Jones. He left an only child, (346) Catesby[7] Brooke Jones, now of St. Paul, Minnesota, who married April 11, 1889, Josephine Weisiger White, daughter of William

Lambeth White, of Richmond, and his wife, whose maiden name was Laura Jones, of Petersburg, a different family.

(347) William[6] ap Catesby Jones, eldest son of (332) Col. Catesby and his second wife, never married. He was signal officer on the staff of Gen. Richard Taylor, where he rendered conspicuous service. He was captured after a gallant defense of St. Joseph, Louisiana — a defense that won the strongest commendations of his general and the applause of the whole army. He had been selected by Gen. Taylor on account of his coolness and bravery to command a squad of picked men who were sent forward to hold an important point until reinforcements could be had. When all his men but two were killed or wounded, he broke his sword over his knee and surrendered, declaring that the enemy should never have his sword. He was sent a prisoner of war to Camp Morton, Indiana, where he died of pneumonia, in March, 1864. He was one of the purest, most unselfish and noblest of men. His name was a synonym for courage and gallantry. The celebrated Major Norris, the founder of the Confederate States signal service, was heard to say that two of the best men he ever knew were named Catesby Jones, one the gentleman in question, the other (172) Catesby ap Roger Jones, of the *Merrimac.*

(348) Maryus[6] Jones, youngest son of (332) Col. Catesby and his second wife, was born July 8th, 1844; married Mary Armistead Catlett, daughter of

Meriwether Jones

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the Hon. John Walker Catlett and his wife Fanny K. Burwell, of Dinwiddie county, and granddaughter of John and Ann Carter Catlett, of Timberneck, Gloucester county. His somewhat peculiar name came about in this manner: he was the child of his father's old age, who had cherished the hope of having a daughter to name for his two wives, each of whom was named Mary; but, being disappointed in this, he gave to his last child the nearest name to Mary that he could. Maryus Jones served through the late war with distinguished gallantry, in Company "D," 24th Virginia Cavalry, Confederate States Army. As I have not been furnished with an account of his service, I am limited to this short notice of his army record. After the war, being then in his twenty-first year, he completed his education at Virginia University, and sometime afterward undertook the profession of law, which he has continued to practice with eminent success, and has also served two terms as Commonwealth attorney. His children are, (349) William[7] Catesby Jones, (350) Hetty[7] Catlett Jones, (351) John[7] Walker Carter Jones, and (352) Anne[7] Burwell Jones.

9.

(353) Frederick[5] Jones, youngest son of (17) William Jones, died in childhood.

ISSUE OF (25) DR. WALTER[4] AND ALICE (FLOOD) JONES.

1.

(354) *Gen. Walter[5] Jones, born at "Hayfield," Lancaster county, Virginia, Oct. 7th, 1776, died in Washington city, Oct. 14th, 1861. He read law in Richmond under Bushrod C. Washington, afterward associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and before he was of legal age was admitted to the bar of his native State, where he early achieved distinction. He removed to Washington at an early period, and there continued the practice of law with distinguished success until his last illness. By President Jefferson he was appointed attorney for the District of Potomac in 1802, and for the District of Columbia in 1804, and resigned his office in 1821. In May, 1808, he married Ann Lucinda Lee, a lady distinguished for her piety, her beauty, and her social and domestic qualities. She was a daughter of Chas. Lee, attorney-general of the United States under Washington and Adams, by his first marriage with Ann, daughter of Richard Henry Lee, the patriot and statesman.

From the beginning of his residence in Washington, Gen. Jones practiced before the Supreme Court, and was engaged in a large number of important cases before that tribunal, as well as the courts of

*See his portrait.

Maryland and Virginia. Among these may be mentioned the Girard will case, the Gaines will case, McCulloch v. Maryland, and the Randolph will case. The case of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Co. v. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., reported in 4 Gill (Md. Reports), preserves a highly rhetorical chancery pleading by him. The following, taken from a private contemporary note of the arguments in the Girard will case, may be of interest :

" Hon. Daniel Webster opens his argument in the Girard will case with a eulogy on Gen. Jones, extolling his generosity and magnanimity ; the simplicity, modesty, and beauty of his character, as well as his transcendent talents ; closing his panegyric by stating that Gen. Jones had had few equals, and no superiors at the bar."

Abundant testimony to his character and ability may be found in the memoirs of his great associates and rivals at the bar. Rufus Choate (Orations, p. 228) speaks of " the silver voice and infinite analytical ingenuity and resources of Jones." See, also, Wheaton's Life of Pinkney ; R. H. Dana's statement of Judge Story's account of Scenes in the Supreme Court of the United States. He was a wide reader, was devoted to the Latin classics and general literature, and wrote frequently in the editorial columns of the *National Intelligencer*. A review by him of Miss Bremer's work, written for his own amusement on the blank leaves of one of her novels, was published in the *Protestant Episcopal Quarterly Review* in 1856.

A very able paper, written in refutation of the doctrine of universal salvation, gives evidence of an unswerving faith in the Christian religion, and also an intimate and thorough knowledge of the Holy Scriptures.

He was small in stature, and had brilliant and very expressive brown eyes. His voice was sonorous, and his articulation so distinct that he could be heard with ease in the largest court-room. Happening to be in Baltimore during the riot of 1842, he addressed the crowd from Battle Monument Square, counseling order and obedience to law with the happiest effect. The title of general, commonly given him, was due to his appointment as major-general of militia in the District of Columbia. He took part with the militia in the battle of Bladensburg in the second war with England. He was one of the founders of the African Colonization Society, and of the Washington National Monument Society; and showed public spiritedness by his connection with other enterprises for the general good. In his last illness, speaking of death, he said, "It will be to me a new birth. Like the unfettered ox freed from his yoke, I shall feed in pastures fresh and green." Again he said, "I throw myself upon Providence as an infant does upon the breast of its mother."

The following extracts are from a letter written by Bishop Wm. Pinckney to his granddaughters:

"It was my privilege to visit your grandfather in his last illness, and to express to him the sympathy I

Wm Meriwether Jones

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felt for him in the close of his suffering and eventful life. His mind was singularly clear to the last, and a more remarkable mind was never incased in a frail mortal body. I had often been spell-bound by his majestic eloquence, the vigor and scope of his logic, and the breadth and compass of his imagination, over which there were constantly playing the flashes of a wit that nothing could resist. I considered him one of the first of the mental giants of his day — the last link in a chain of mental greatness that bound us to a greater age. He united in a wonderful degree the most opposite qualities, brilliancy and depth, and poured forth the stream of his rich and original thought in a fluency not more wonderful for its richness than for its classic purity. You can well imagine my feelings when I was called to see him as a pastor. I felt that I was in the presence of one who illumined every subject he touched ; who saw deeper into a subject than any other man I had ever approached in so near a relationship, and whose powers were not weakened by age. I felt too that the great truths of the Gospel were familiarized to his mind by long study and extensive reading of the word of God and its ablest and most learned expounders." * * *

"No one held hypocrisy in greater dread. No one bore a more willing testimony to the truth of revelation, or more scathingly denounced infidelity in all its phases." * * *

"I attended his funeral and read the sublime burial service at his grave. And never was I more pro-

foundly impressed with the vanity of earthly things than when I cast my eyes over the sympathizing group that gathered around his bier. The elder members of the bar who had seen him, when in the fullness of his strength, he walked the arena the first among his peers, were there to pay the last token of respect to the memory of a brother whose graces added lustre to a profession that a Mansfield and a Marshall adorned, and whose eloquence placed his country on a pedestal that Rome and Greece would not be ashamed to occupy. The younger members of the bar were there also, who will cherish the stimulus of his fame, as they carve out for themselves a memory that shall live after them. The greatest living mind had passed from earth."

The other children of (25) Dr. Walter Jones were:

II. (355) William[5]; III. (356) Thomas[5]; IV. (357) Frederick[5]; V. (358) Lucius[5]; all died unmarried.

VI. (359) Anne[5] Jones, a daughter of (25) Dr. Walter, married Mr. Peck, of Richmond county, Virginia, one of whose daughters, (360) Lucy[6] Peck, married (263) Dr. Francis Duvall Jones; another daughter, (361) Elizabeth[6] Harriet Peck, married (58) Col. Jas. Lucius Davis.

VII. (362) Elizabeth[5] Jones, daughter of (25) Dr. Walter, married, first, Dr. Ellyson Currie, and left one son, (363) Dr. Ellyson[6] Currie, Jr; married, second, Raleigh Downman; both of Lancaster county, Virginia.

VIII. (364) Maria[5] Jones, eighth child of (25) Dr.

Walter, married Mr. Dandridge, of Lancaster, and had one child, (365) Ella[6] Dandridge. They removed to Alabama.

ISSUE OF (354) GENERAL WALTER[5] AND ANN LUCINDA (LEE) JONES.

1.

(366) Virginia[6] Collins Jones, married Dr. Thos. Miller, a prominent physician, of Washington, D. C., and for many years a leading member of his profession in that city. He died September 27th, 1873, leaving issue, as follows:

I. (367) Walter[7] Jones Miller, died in infancy; II. (368) Thos.[7] Miller; III. (369) Anne[7] Lee Miller, died in infancy; IV. (370) Anne[7] Thornton Miller, married Sterling Murray, of Maryland; V. (371) Virginia[7] Miller; VI. (372) Sarah[7] Cornelia Miller; married Arthur Fendall, a lawyer, of Washington, D. C., and they have issue, (373) Thos.[8] Miller Fendall, and (374) Mary[8] Arthur Fendall; VII. (375) Thos.[7] Jessup Miller, a lawyer, of Washington, D. C., died July, 1886; and VIII. (376) Geo.[7] Richards Miller, M. D., a young physician of bright professional promise, who died of consumption at the age of twenty-six.

2.

(377) Walter[6] Jones, died at the age of nineteen of typhus fever, contracted while a student at the University of Virginia.

3.

(378) Nanette[6] Lee Jones, married Dr. Robert E. Peyton, of Fauquier county, Virginia, who died July 15th, 1872. Their issue were as follows: I. (379) Walter[7] Peyton, dead; II. (380) Anne[7] Lee Peyton; III. (381) Eliza[7] Gordon Scott Peyton; IV. (382) Robert[7] Eden Peyton, married Cornelia Foster, of Fauquier county, Va., and they have issue, (383) Nanette[8] Lee Peyton; (384) Robert[8] Eden Peyton; (385) Thos.[8] R. Peyton; (386) Mary[8] Anne Peyton; (387) Catharine[8] Peyton; (388) Cornelia[8] Peyton, and (389) Lucelia[8] Peyton.

4.

(390) Rosina[6] Jones, who married Rev. Joseph Packard, D. D., now Dean of the Virginia Theological Seminary, and for fifty years a professor of languages there. Their issue were as follows:

(391) Anna[7] Lucinda Lee Packard, who died May, 1873.

(392) Walter[7] Jones Packard, who was a lieutenant in the Confederate Army, and died of fever induced by long marches and great privations suffered in the summer of 1861.

(393) Joseph[7] Packard, Jr., a lawyer, of Baltimore, who married, first, Mrs. Dillon, of Georgia, and they had issue, (394) Laura[8] Lee Packard; (395) Elizabeth[8] Priolean Packard, and (396) Rosa[8] Packard. He married, second, Miss Meta Hannewinkle, of Richmond, Va., and they have issue, (397) Margaret[8] Packard, and an infant daughter.

Yours truly, your kinsman,
L. H. Jones.

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(398) William[7] Packard, who was a soldier in the Confederate Army. He was distinguished for his bravery and soldierly bearing, and died a prisoner of war at Point Look Out, Maryland, in November, 1863, in his nineteenth year.

(399) Rosa[7] Packard, who married Rev. William H. Laird, of Maryland, who has charge of the Episcopal Church at Rockville. They have nine children, as follows: I. (400) Rosina[8] Laird, died in infancy; II. (401) William[8] H. Laird; III. (402) Wilhelmina[8] Goldsborough Laird; IV. (403) Anne[8] Lee Laird; V. (404) Joseph[8] Packard Laird; VI. (405) William[8] Winder Laird; VII. (406) Martha[8] Laird; VIII. (407) Cornelia[8] Laird, and IX. (408) Walter[8] Jones Laird.

(409) Mary[7] Packard, died young.

(410) Chas.[7] Lee Packard, died in infancy.

(411) Cornelia[7] Jones Packard.

(412) Mary[7] Packard.

(413) Rev. Thos.[7] Jones Packard, now of Halifax, Va., who married Martha Cunningham, of North Carolina, and they have two sons, (414) John[8] Cunningham Packard, and (415) Joseph[8] Packard.

(416) Catharine[7] Jones Packard, daughter of (390) Rosina, died in childhood.

5.

(417) Elizabeth[6] Mary Jones, who married H. T. Harrison, of Leesburg, Va. They had nine children, as follows:

I. (418) Anne[7] Harriette Harrison, who died of consumption at the age of eighteen.

II. (419) Elizabeth[7] Lee Harrison, who married Geo. Grayson, of Loudoun county, Va., and died in Baltimore, Dec. 2d, 1875.

(420) Walter[7] Jones Harrison, who married, first, Annie Powell, daughter of Dr. William Powell, of Alexandria, Va. Their issue was one son, (421) Henry[8] T. Harrison. He married, second, Anne Benedict, daughter of Prof. Benedict, and their issue are, (422) Rebecca[8] Harrison, and (423) Maria[8] Washington Benedict Harrison.

(424) Henry[7] T. Harrison, a lawyer of Leesburg, Va., who married in Jan., 1885, Anne Lee, daughter of Major John F. Lee, of Washington, D. C.

Also (425) Maria[7] Washington Harrison; (426) Alice[7] J. Harrison; (427) Bushrod[7] Washington Harrison, died young; (428) Edward[7] Burr Harrison.

(429) Mary[7] Jones Harrison, married Frank Conrad, a lawyer of Leesburg, Va., and they have one child, (430) Harriette[8] Harrison Conrad.

6.

(431) Charles[6] Lee Jones, of Washington, D. C., died in 1869.

7.

(432) Alice[6] Jones, died in childhood.

8.

(433) Catharine[6] Ella Jones, who died in Shanghai, China, in the active discharge of her duties as a mis-

sionary, whilst civil wars and contagious diseases were devastating that country, to the latter of which she fell a victim, Nov. 24th, 1863.

9.

(434) Anne[6] Harriette Jones, who married Matthew Harrison, a prominent lawyer of Leesburg, Va.; they had issue as follows:

(435) Sarah[7] Powell Harrison, who married Dr. W. R. Winchester, of Maryland, now of Macon, Georgia. Their issue were, (436) Nancy[8] Harrison Winchester; (437) Matthew[8] Harrison Winchester, died in infancy; (438) Mary[8] Harrison Winchester, and (439) Thos.[8] Harrison Winchester.

(440) Thos.[7] Walter Harrison, a lawyer of Winchester, Va., who married Julia Knight, of Maryland, and they had children, (441) Arabella[8] Harrison, and (442) Catharine[8] Harrison.

10.

(443) Frances[6] Lee Jones, who is now living in Washington, D. C.

11.

(444) Sarah[6] Cornelia Jones, living in Florida.

12.

(445) Violetta[6] Lansdale Jones, who died Aug. 28th, 1875.

13.

(446) Thos.[6] William Jones, who was drowned in

the Rio Grande, while engaged under Gen. William Emory in running the boundary line between the United States and Mexico in 1853.

14.

(447) Lucy[6] Leontine Jones, fourteenth child of (354) Gen. Walter, died in childhood.

MRS. ELIZABETH (FAUNTLEROY) JONES.

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THE CATESBY FAMILY.

Having given some account of the male line of our ancestry, we will add what we have been able to obtain of our ancestresses and their families; and having recorded in the fore part of this narrative such information as we had of the Hoskins and Walker families, the next in order is properly the Catesby family, which appears to have been a favorite family and family name with us from our first connection with it. The family is of Welsh origin, and has long been considered one of the most ancient and respectable families in England, whether titled or otherwise. The mother of Elizabeth Pratt, nee Cocke, who was the wife of (4) Col. Thos. Jones and who is an ancestress of our entire known Jones family, except only the descendants of (3) Frederick Jones, was Elizabeth Catesby, sister of the naturalist and artist, Mark Catesby.

Dr. Cocke married her, it is supposed in the mother country, before they emigrated to Virginia. So far as I have been able to learn, the name "Catesby" does not occur among the surnames of the United States. After the death of Dr. Cocke, she married in 1724–5 Col. John Holloway, a wealthy and suc-

cessful lawyer of Williamsburg, whom she survived several years, dying, it is presumed without issue by him, on March 4th, 1755, aged seventy-four years. Col. Holloway was speaker of the House of Burgesses for fourteen years, and for eleven years was treasurer of the Colony. (See Camp. Hist. Va., p. 415.) It is more than probable that she and her posterity are the only ones that ever transmitted the blood of the Catesbys in the New World.

The marriage articles between her and Col. Holloway are among our family papers in a good state of preservation. Mrs. Cocke had two brothers, John Catesby and Jekyll Catesby, besides Mark the naturalist.

She also had a sister Rachel, who was the wife of Geo. Rutherforth and lived with him at his country seat in England, where she was frequently visited by her nieces, Mrs. Jones and her sister Rachel Cocke. There are letters in my possession from George Rutherforth and also from John Catesby addressed to Mrs. Jones as "Dear Niece." See in the Appendix. In one of these letters, from Geo. Rutherforth, which is dated June 27th, 1728, he writes, "your uncle Mr. Jekyl, together with Mr. Bruce and your aunt are removed from Hedingham to his house at Lammarsh." Both of the places mentioned are in Essex county, about ten miles apart.

Among the published letters of Gov. Alexander Spottswood, published by the Va. Hist. Society, vol. 2, is one to the Lord Bishop of London, dated

November 16th, 1713, in which he mentions a "parcel" of seeds which he had sent to his Lordship, and to which he refers in the following language:

"These are collected by a gentleman now in this country, a nephew of Mr. Jekyll's of Castle Haningham, and one very curious in such things."

Now, Mark Catesby was in Virginia at the date of that letter, for the purpose of studying the natural products of the country, and there is in my mind little or no doubt that he is the gentleman to whom it refers. It is sufficiently evident, I think, that the "Mr. Jekyl," of Hedingham, in Geo. Rutherforth's letter is the "Mr. Jekyll," of Castle Haningham, in Gov. Spottswood's letter, and that Mr. Jekyll's home in Hedingham was in reality Castle Hedingham, which by mistake has been written or published as "Castle Haningham."

It should be noted in this connection that Mark Catesby had a son Jekyll.

I am convinced by these coincidences that Mark Catesby's mother was a sister of the Mr. Jekyll mentioned, that Mr. Jekyll was, therefore, a great-uncle of Mrs. Jones, and that the "aunt" referred to in Geo. Rutherforth's letter was the wife of "Mr. Bruce" and was another sister of Mr. Jekyll.

Mark Catesby's son Jekyll became a merchant in London, and appears to have kept up the family correspondence, especially with Mrs. Jones, his cousin. One of his letters is headed "London, January 31st, 1753," in which he informs Mrs. Jones of the death of

her brother, William Cocke, while on his passage to England; and concludes, "I desire to be remembered to my aunt and family. I am, madam, your affectionate cousin, and very humble servt., Jekyll Catesby."

The arms used by Mark Catesby on the seal of a letter to his niece Mrs. Pratt, afterward Mrs. Jones, of date, June 22d, 1722, appear to be, argent, two lions passant. There is an impression of a crest only on a letter headed "Berwick, November 17th, 1728," from her uncle, John Catesby, to this lady, which appears sufficiently plainly to be an antelope's head and part of the neck argent, but as a part of the neck is broken off it cannot be told whether it is couped or erased. There is also an impression of a crest on the seal of a letter to Mrs. Jones from her cousin, Jekyll Catesby, of date, January 31st, 1753, which appears quite plainly to be a phœnix displayed, arising out of a nest ablaze.

There are among our papers several letters from Mark Catesby to his niece, Mrs. Jones, in which she is always addressed in terms of the greatest affection as his "Dear Niece." See Appendix.

It is said that while Mark Catesby was in Virginia collecting materials for his Natural History, he spent a good portion of his time at "Windsor," the seat of Major Woodford, who married his niece, Ann Cocke. We have some hundred sheets of his Natural History, which were sent to Mrs. Jones as they were published. The sheets are in size about twelve by fifteen inches, and in some cases are taken up by the engraving of a

single bird or a bird and plant. The descriptions are in two columns, one English and one French. It is dedicated to Queen Caroline, and in the prospectus appear among its patrons the names of dukes and others of the more illustrious nobility and gentry of England. He died in London, December 23d, 1749. See notice of his death in the Appendix.

THE COCKE FAMILY.

There is in Virginia a numerous and highly respectable family bearing this name, for an extensive pedigree of which see the *Richmond Standard* of April 3d and 10th, 1880; but I am not prepared to say that any of them are related to Dr. William Cocke, from whom we are descended. Dr. Cocke married Elizabeth Catesby, sister of the naturalist, Mark Catesby. He is transmitted to us as "Secretary Cocke," and I never heard of him in any other capacity until I discovered among my grandfather's papers the following copy of the inscription which is carved on a marble scroll fixed in the wall over his tomb in the old Episcopal church at Williamsburg, Virginia, where he was buried. It was enclosed in a letter of date, 1753, from Catesby Cocke, son of Dr. Cocke, to his sister Elizabeth, wife of (4) Col. Thos. Jones, and is as follows:

"MDCCLII.

INSCRIBED TO THE MEMORY OF

DOCTOR WILLIAM COCKE,

AN ENGLISH PHYSICIAN, BORN OF REPUTABLE PARENTS,

MDCLXXII,

AT SUDBURY, IN SUFFOLK,

AND EDUCATED AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

HE WAS LEARNED AND POLITE;

OF UNDISPUTED SKILL IN HIS PROFESSION,

OF UNBOUNDED GENEROSITY IN HIS PRACTICE;

WHICH MULTITUDES, YET ALIVE, CAN TESTIFY.

HE WAS, MANY YEARS, OF THE COUNCIL

AND SECRETARY OF STATE, FOR THIS COLONY,

IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE AND KING GEORGE.

HE DIED SUDDENLY, SITTING A JUDGE UPON THE BENCH

OF THE GENERAL COURT, IN THE CAPITOL,

MDCCXX.

HIS HONOURABLE FRIEND, ALEXANDER SPOTSWOOD ESQ^{R}.,

THEN GOVERNOR,

WITH THE PRINCIPAL GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNTRY,

ATTENDED HIS FUNERAL;

AND, WEEPING, SAW THE CORPS INTERRED

AT THE WEST SIDE OF THE ALTAR,

IN THIS CHURCH."

Dr. Cocke resided in Williamsburg. His mother was named (1) Susan[1], and there is among our papers a letter of condolence from this old lady in England to her grand-daughter Elizabeth, soon after the death of her first husband, Mr. Pratt. I was in Williamsburg in the summer of 1884, where I stopped over for a day on my return from Old Point Comfort. The old Episcopal church is still standing there in a good state of preservation, and is still used by the Episcopal congregation as a house of worship. In the yard are the moss-embedded tombstones of some of the proudest families of proud old Virginia, and on them are the engraved and embossed arms of this transplanted English aristocracy, which tell of an age almost forgotten, in a language scarcely intelligible to their own posterity. I entered the church, curious to know if there yet remained any traces of the scroll to the memory of my ancestor, when, turning my eyes to "the west side of the altar," I beheld imbedded in the wall a neatly engraved marble scroll, fresh looking almost as if it had been but lately placed there, and containing the inscription of which the above is a *fac simile.*

Issue of (2) Dr. William[2] and Elizabeth (Catesby) Cocke.

1.

(3) Elizabeth[3] Cocke, who was born August 29th, 1701, married September 4th, 1720, William Pratt, a merchant, of Gloucester county, Va.; second, married

February 14th, 1725, (4) Col. Thos. Jones, of Williamsburg, Va., and died in Northumberland county, Va., March 11th, 1762. By her first marriage she had issue: I. (4) Elizabeth[4] Pratt, born August 7th, 1721, lived only nine weeks. II. (5) Elizabeth[4] Pratt, born August 6th, 1722, married February 24th, 1742, Walter King, merchant, of Williamsburg. This gentleman was in England a great deal, and appears to have been on terms of considerable favor with the government. I think it was, perhaps, through his influence that one of the Randolphs held an office in the colony. III. (6) Keith[4] William Pratt, who was born April 18th, 1724, and was educated in England, where he lived with his great-uncle John Pratt, in London, until the latter's death in 1731. Keith William died in 1744.

By her second husband she had many children and became the ancestress of all of our family of Joneses in Virginia, Kentucky and the South, except only the descendants of (3) Frederick Jones, of North Carolina. She was evidently a lady of superior attainments, intellectually and socially, and was doubtless possessed of no ordinary personal attractions. Although but a short time elapsed after the death of her first husband until her marriage with Col. Jones, it appears that in the interval she had declined an offer of marriage from a Mr. Blair, who, I infer, was most probably John Blair, nephew of Commissary James Blair. She had an uncle of her first husband who lived in Manor street, Chelsea, London. He

wrote a great many letters to her, whom he invariably addressed in terms of the greatest affection as his "dear niece," and always signed himself "Your affectionate uncle J. Pratt." In one of his letters of 1725, he writes: "I am glad the accomplished Mr. Blair hath met with such a repulse; he shal never be respected by me as a father in Law to my two Dear Babes; nor yet, as a husband to my niece Eliz^a. Pratt:" * * * In another of same year he writes "this day Coll^o. Spotswood was pleased to make me a visit at my house in Chelsea; he told me y^t since his return from Scotland he found y^t Sir William Keith was upon y^e brink of being turned out of his government in Pensylvania, but since he came to court he hath put a stop to y^e proceedings; so y^t Sir William will keep y^e government still." * * * "These you may communicate to Sir W^m. Keith's friends in Virg^a." In another, directed to this lady after her marriage to Col. Jones, and while she was at the Bath, England, of date "Oct^r y^e 21st, 1728," he writes: "Col. Spotswood inquired after yours and Mr. Randolph's health, and what time Mr. Randolph would come from the Bath. I told the Col^o. as Mr. Randolph told me that he would set out from the Bath the nixt Wednsday come sevenight; my services to Mr. Randolph; Mr. and Mrs. Axford when you see them." * * * In one of date April 2d, 1725, he writes: "Now tell you that Col^o. Spotswood was married about a month ago to a daughter of Mr. Braine who was formerly a

stewart of Chelsea college. Y^e^ young lady is said to be wonderful pretty, but no money. Y^e^ Col^o^. hath taken a house in Duke street, near y^e^ park, where he now lives and doth not intend to return to Virginia any more." * * * In one of his letters dated "London, Oct. y^e^ 26th, 1724," to (4) Col. Thos. Jones, he begins with "My Dear Son Jones," calls him in the body of the letter "my son Jones," and concludes with "my humble service to Mr. Bray, Mr. Randolph & Mr. Chiswell, hoping you will accept y^e^ same from him who is Yor humble Servt & Loving

Dadde

J. Pratt."

In a letter to the same lady, 1725, he writes — "Yo^r^ Unkle Mr. Catesby is well & is to make me a Visit in a little time at Chelsea." * * * In still another, dated Jany. 1st, 1725, he writes — * * * "and now tell you y^t^ Mr. Robert Cary last Thursday in the Virg^a^. Coffee house told me publickly y^t^ he had letters from severall in Virg^a^. y^t^ you we^r^ certainly to be married to Mr. Thos. Jones Col^o^. Bird was there present" * * *

On April 25th, 1732, as appears from one of these old Court papers, Elizabeth Pratt, daughter of this lady, appeared in open Court at Williamsburg, being as recited in the order upwards of fourteen years of age, and chose for her guardians Micagie Perry, Esq., Alderman of London, and Philip Perry of London, merchant. This Elizabeth Pratt in a letter to her

brother, Keith William Pratt, who was then at school in England, dated August 10th, 1732, says, "I can perform a great many dances and am now learning the Sibell, but I cannot speak a word of French." * * * She was then ten years of age. So from a letter from Keith William Pratt's Master to his mother, headed "Chelsea Nov. 4— 1737," I extract the following — "He is Madam, beautiful in his person, tall of his age, genteel, modest, good natured, and free from every Vice.

"As to his Progress in Learning I hope he'll be an honour to his Master, having greatly improved in French, Latin, Greek, Writing & Arithmetick; Musick, Drawing, Fencing, he hath learnt as far as was thought necessary for a Gentleman." * * * On the seals of most, if not all, of these letters, are impressions of the arms used by the Pratt family, which I understand to be properly described as follows, viz.: Argent, on a chevron between three pellets, each charged with a martlet of the field, as many mascels. Crest, a wolf's head erased.

After the death of Col. Jones, his widow continued to ship large quantities of tobacco to foreign markets, and conducted much of the correspondence in her own person. She had a large circle of friends and acquaintances in England, where she frequently visited. She appears to have sustained relations of especial friendship with Lady Rebecca Gooch, wife of Sir William Gooch, Governor of the Colony, with whom she corresponded after this lady returned to

England. See in the Appendix a letter from Lady Gooch. There is among our papers a copy of her will. In the marriage articles between her and Col. Jones, she is mentioned as the eldest daughter of William Cocke, Secretary. There are among the same papers the marriage articles between her daughter Elizabeth and Walter King.

2.

(7) Catesby[3] Cocke, born September, 1702, resided at "Belmont" in Fairfax county. Here was the family burying ground, and when he conveyed Belmont to Mr. Benjamin Grayson, he expressly reserved it out of the deed. On an instrument of date, January 4th, 1724, which has the signature of "Catesby Cocke," I find on the seal an impression of what appears to be a coat-of-arms, and which so far as I can make out is, Field argent, a fess sable between two talbots passant. A letter from him to his sister Mrs. Jones, of date, 12th July, 1728, bears this inscription,

"To
Mrs. Elizabeth Jones
to be left at Captn Edward Randolph's
In London."

In this letter he sends his love to his sister Rachel.

In a letter from this gentleman to Col. Thos. Jones, of date, 11th March, 1752, in reference to his brother William Cocke, he says, "About the middle of last November, I received a visit from my only Brother. I had notice of his being at Philadelphia a consider-

able time; and, as I had continued good character of him, I waited his arrival with great Impatience." * * * "I was cautioned not to be surprized at a Melancholy with which it was said he was often affected. It was insinuated that he had been too far engaged in some point of Honour." * * * "The most that I fear for him is that his neglect of applying properly for his half pay will be of ill consequence, for Colo. Fairfax, who must be intimately acquainted with such matters, says it ought to be received half yearly." * * *

Catesby Cocke had among other issue: I. (8) Capt. John[4] Catesby Cocke, who was one of the captains commissioned in the American Navy during the war of the Revolution (see History of Virginia, by Chas. Campbell, page 679), and who married, prior to 1784, Miss Thornton. II. (9) Elizabeth[4] Cocke, who married John Graham of Scotland, a gentleman of high birth, culture and ability, who was son of John Graham of Mackinston in Perthshire, North Britain, who was nearly related to Graham of Garten and Ovehill, and whose mother was Margaret, eldest daughter of John Graham, Esq., of Hilern in the shire of Sterling. It is said that he would have been heir to the title and estates of the Duke of Montrose, had his Grace seen proper to depart this life without issue. There were issue of this marriage five sons, two of whom died unmarried, and several daughters. Among their descendants may be mentioned (10) Miss Hartley Graham, of Virginia, who

kindly furnished me with what is here written of the Cocke-Graham marriage; whose father (11) Dr. William[5] Graham was a son of this marriage, and is the Dr. Graham mentioned in the following account of the fall of his son, (12) Col. William[6] Montrose Graham, at the taking of the City of Mexico, which appeared in the Philadelphia *Bulletin:* "Among the officers who it appears were lost to their Country in the recent assault upon the City of Mexico, was the gallant Lieut. Col. William Montrose Graham, of the 11th regiment, United States Infantry. Col. Graham was about 47 years of age, and was a brave soldier. He entered at the West Point Military Academy in 1813, and graduated in 1817, as 3d lieutenant of artillery. Another brother, James D. Graham, of Topographical Engineers, one of the most scientific, accomplished, and valuable officers in the service, entered and graduated the same year. They were the sons of Dr. William Graham, of Prince William County, Va., who served, as did others of the family, with distinction as officers in the revolutionary struggle."

* * * "Throughout the whole of the Florida War the Grahams were distinguished for their intrepidity and soldierly conduct." There is another brother, (13) Gen. Lawrence[6] Pike Graham, who, with his brothers, is mentioned at great length and in terms of the most unqualified praise in the article from which I have made the above extract. They were in many battles, led many gallant charges, and received many honorable wounds for their country's cause.

Another son of this Graham-Cocke marriage was (14) John[5] Graham, of Prince William county, Va., whose daughter (15) Mary[6] married Dr. Wm. E. Wiatt and left six children, viz.: I. (16) Eliza[7] Maria Wiatt, who married (301) Walker Jones. II. (17) Dr. Wm.[7] Graham Wiatt, who was the father of (18) Capt. A.[8] V. Wiatt, who married (274) Alice Jones; (19) Rev. Wm.[8] E. Wiatt of Gloucester county, Va.; (20) Prof. John[8] E. Wiatt, now a student in Germany; and (21) Laura[8] C. Wiatt, who married (322) Geo. B. Field. III. (22) Eleanor[7] Wiatt, who married Col. Scott, of Petersburg, Va., whose son, (23) Col. Joseph[8] Scott, C. S. A., was killed at Malvern Hill, near Richmond, Va., while leading his regiment into action; and another of whose sons, (24) Chas.[8] Scott, was a druggist in Norfolk, Va., and married a Miss Lightfoot.

3.

(25) William[3] Cocke, who died June, 1753, on his passage to London, I think unmarried. He appears to have been of a roving disposition, and to have spent much of his time abroad, especially in England. It appears from his brother's letter to Col. Jones, referred to above, that he was then a retired officer of his Majesty's service, and that he had probably been engaged in a duel which had terminated unfortunately for his adversary.

4.

(26) Ann[3] Cocke, who was born June, 1704, married September 2d, 1732, Major William Wood-

ford, of "Windsor," Caroline county, Va. Their issue were as follows, viz.: I. (27) Gen. William[4] Woodford, who was born October 6th, 1734; was early distinguished as a soldier in the French and Indian war; was colonel of the second regiment of Virginia volunteers (War of Independence); was the hero of the battle of Great Bridge; was afterward made general of the first brigade; was wounded at Brandywine; was taken prisoner at the siege of Charleston, and carried by the British a prisoner to New York, where he languished and died in 1780. He married Mary, daughter of John Thornton and his wife Mildred Gregory, whose mother Mildred was a sister of Augustine Washington and aunt of Gen. George Washington.

II. (28) Thomas[4] Woodford, captain, who was born August 14th, 1736, and died without issue about the close of the Revolution, at Cherry Point. He was educated for the Church, but preferring the sea he became captain of a merchantman and served actively until his death.

III. (29) Catesby[4] Woodford, who was born June 19th, 1738; married Mary Buckner, October, 1771; and died at the Warm Springs, Augusta county, Va., October, 1791.

IV. (30) John[4] Woodford, who was born March 23d, 1742, and died in London, England, in 1763.

V. (31) Henry[4] Woodford, captain, who was born January 7th, 1744, was also captain of a merchantman, died in Caroline county, Va., and was interred at "Windsor."

The issue of (27) Gen. William[4] Woodford and his wife Mildred were: I. (32) John[5] Thornton Woodford, who was born July 29th, 1763, married Mary Turner Taliaferro, and died January 31st, 1845. She was born March 13th, 1772, and died March 1st, 1828. He was born at "Windsor," where he resided until he removed to Kentucky in 1820. II. (33) William[5] Catesby Woodford, who was born in 1768, was educated in Liverpool, Eng., married Elizabeth Battaile, resided at "White Hall," Caroline county, Va., where he died in 1820.

Issue of (32) John[5] Thornton and Mary Turner (Taliaferro) Woodford: I. (34) William[6] Woodford, who was born March 25th, 1787, married December 25th, 1809, Anna Maria Archer, daughter of Capt. Edward Archer, of Norfolk, Va. (?), and died in 1831. She died May 18th, 1840. II. (35) John[6] Woodford, who was born March 22d, 1789, and died in 1814. III. (36) Thomas[6] Woodford, who was born February 20th, 1791, married, first, Sally Thornton; second, Elizabeth Taylor; third, Mrs. Lucy T. C. Buckner, and died March 24th, 1852. IV. (37) Lucy[6] Woodford, who was born July 11th, 1793, married Dr. John Taylor, and died in 1832. V. (38) Mary[6] Woodford, who was born June 14th, 1796, and died in 1833. VI. (39) Sally[6] Taliaferro Woodford, who was born September 9th, 1798, married Dr. Simeon Dudley, and died September 5th, 1830. VII. (40) Catesby[6] Woodford, who was born November 13th, 1800, and died in March, 1816. VIII. (41)

Ann[6] Cocke Woodford, who was born December 19th, 1802, and who married Dr. Thomas M. Taylor. IX. (42) Betty[6] Thornton Woodford, who was born July 2d, 1805, and who married John R. Montgomery. X. (43) Mildred[6] Gregory Woodford, who was born July 19th, 1807, and who married Edmond Didlake. XI. (44) Mark[6] Henry Woodford, who was born March 31st, 1810, and who married Sarah Ann Haden.

Issue of (34) William[6] and Anna Maria (Archer) Woodford: I. (45) Mary[7] Elizabeth Woodford, who was born October, 1810, and who died May 7th, 1836. II. (46) John[7] Thornton Woodford, who was born August, 1812, married Elizabeth H. Buckner, and now resides in Bourbon county, Kentucky. III. (47) Samuel[7] Archer Bedford Woodford, who was born in 1815, married Martha Holliday, and resides in Clark county, Ky. His only son (48) *Louis[8] A. Woodford, married (95) Alice Jones. IV. (49) William[7] Taliaferro Woodford, who was born in February, 1818, married Mary Hallick, and resides in Bourbon county, Ky. V. (50) Lucy[7] Woodford, who was born March 31st, 1821, married Wm. T. Buckner, and resides in Bourbon county, Ky. VI. (51) Thomas[7] Woodford, who was born in October, 1823, and resides in Bourbon county, Ky. VII. (52) Sally[7] Taliaferro Woodford, who was born in 1825, married Wm. Buckner, and they reside in Bourbon county, Ky. VIII. (53) Madison[7] Woodford, who was born in March, 1829.

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* See his portrait.

ALICE (JONES) WOODFORD.

L. A. Woodford

The picture of Mrs. Alice (Jones) Woodford on the opposite page was made from a faded photograph taken soon after her marriage, and is inserted because only of the accompanying one of her husband, while this one, taken in 1889, is added that greater justice may be done her.—L. H. J.

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OF UTAH

In 1888, while at the home of (46) Mr. John T. Woodford, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, he showed me an ancient looking gold fob which he said had belonged to (27) Gen. Wm. Woodford, and which contained a seal with a coat of arms engraved on it, evidently the Woodford coat. The impressions we were able to get from it were dim, but the arms may be identified as "Three leopards' heads reversed, jessant de lis." Crest, "Two lion's gambs erased or."

5.

(54) Lucy[3] Cocke, the fifth child of (2) Secretary Cocke, married Col. Francis Waring, who was son of Col. Thos. Waring who emigrated from England and settled in Essex county, Virginia, in the latter part of the 17th century. He was burgess from that county, and died at his family seat, "Goldberry," in January, 1754. His son Col. Francis resided at the family seat, represented his county in the House of Burgesses in 1764, was signer of Richard Henry Lee's famous protest against the Stamp Act (see Bishop Meade's History of Old Churches and Families of Virginia, vol. 2, p. 435), and died in 1771. The issue of Col. Francis and (54) Lucy (Cocke) Waring were :

I. (55) Lucy[4] Waring, who married Jas. Robb, of Port Royal, Va., and had issue: (56) Lucy[5] Robb, who married John Gray, of "Traveller's Rest," Stafford county, Va., and left issue; (57) Annie[5] Robb, who married John Catlett, of Port Royal, Va., and

left issue; (58) Robert[5] Gilchrist Robb, who married Miss Stuart, of Westmoreland county, Va., and left issue; and (59) Patrick[5] Carrick Robb, who married a daughter of John Pratt, Esq., of Caroline county, Va., and left issue.

II. (60) Elizabeth[4] Waring, who married Col. Spencer Mottram Ball, of "Cone," Northumberland county, Va., a near kinsman of Washington's mother, a member of the House of Burgesses in 1764, and a signer of Lee's protest. They had issue: (61) Col. William[5] Ball, who was a distinguished colonel in the War of 1812, and who died without issue; (62) Spencer[5] Ball, who married a daughter of (35) Robert Carter, of "Nomony," and lived at "Poteci," which occupies a portion of the battlefield of Manassas, and is known in history as the Lewis House; (63) Dr. Mottram[5] Ball, who was an eminent physician, settled in Fairfax county, Va., and left issue; (64) Henry[5] Waring Ball, who resided in Washington City, and left issue; and (65) Judith[5] Ball, who married Jas. Burwell, moved to Tennessee, and left issue.

III. (66) Ann[4] Waring, who married, July 5th, 1776, William Latane, Esq., of "Langlee," Essex county, Va., a grandson of the Huguenot Rev. Lewis Latane, who came to Virginia in 1700, and who settled at "Langlee," and took charge of South Farnham Parish, in Essex county, Va. Their issue were:

(67) John[5] Latane, who was born April 27th, 1777, married Catharine Robinson Waring, daughter of Robert Payne Waring, of "Paynefield," Essex county,

Va., and had issue, (68) Roberta[6] Latane, who married Dr. Moore Gardner Faunt Le Roy, of the "Mount," King and Queen county, Va., and left issue.

(69) Lucy[5] Latane, who was born September 14th, 1778, married Robert Payne Waring, Jr., of "Edenetta," Essex county, Va., on July 5th, 1800, and had issue: (70) Robert[6] Payne Waring, who married Eliza Stuart Robb, a daughter of Robert Gilchrist Robb, of Westmoreland county, Va., and left issue; and (71) Lucy[6] Waring, who married Richard Baylor, Esq., of "Kinlock," Essex county, Va., and left issue.

(72) Henry[5] Waring Latane, who was born July 29th, 1782, married October 28th, 1819, Susan Allen, a daughter of Jas. Allen, Esq., of "Spring Hill," Essex county, Va., and died June 29th, 1860. He left issue: (73) Thomas[6] Latane, who was born September 25th, 1824, married, first, Susan Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Catesby Latane, of "Makockany," Essex county, Va., who died in 1848, without issue; and he married, second, Anna Madison Haile, daughter of Capt. Robert Gaines Haile, who died in 1869, leaving issue; and he then married, third, Mary Epps Robins, daughter of Col. Augustine Warner Robins, of Gloucester county, Va., and they have issue; (74) Ann[6] Ursula Latane, who was born November 5th, 1826, married (111) Thos. Waring Lewis, August 11th, 1842, see under his name; (75) Henry[6] Waring Latane, who was born October 10th, 1828,

married Martha Harvey Gordon, daughter of Dr. Thos. Christian Gordon, of Tappahannock, Va., in 1870, and has issue; (76) Bishop Jas.[6] Allen Latane, Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, who was born January 15th, 1831, married Mary Minor Holladay, daughter of John Zachariah Holladay, a distinguished lawyer of Albemarle county, Va., and has issue; (77) Capt. William[6] Latane, who was born January 16th, 1833, was captain of Company F, 9th Va. Cavalry, C. S. A., and who fell near the "Old Church," in Hanover county, Va., June 13th, 1862, while gallantly charging the enemy at the head of his company, during Stuart's celebrated ride around McClellan's army. He is the subject of Washington's "Burial of Latane," and of John R. Thompson's beautiful lines on the same subject. He left no issue. (78) Samuel[6] Peachy Latane, who was born August 23d, 1835, married in 1878, Maggie E., daughter of Robert Mann Davis, Esq., of "Miller's," King and Queen county, Va., and they have issue; (79) Lewis[6] Latane, and (80) John[6] Latane, who were twins, born May 10th, 1838, both died during the late war from the effects of service in the Confederate Army, the former from sickness, the latter from a wound (see University Memorial, p. 141).

(81) Mary[5] Latane, daughter of (66) Ann[4] (Waring) Latane, was born July 29th, 1785, married John Temple, of King and Queen county, Va., on January 10th, 1804, and left issue: (82) Arthur[6] Temple, who was born December 12th, 1804, married Jane E.

Richards of "Westwood," King and Queen county, Va., and died, 1878, leaving issue; (83) John[6] Temple, who was born December 6th, 1809, and died at the University of Virginia, 1829 (see Bishop Meade, vol. 1, p. 393); (84) Lucy[6] Latane Temple, who was born 1806, died 1882, without issue; (85) Rev. Henry[6] Waring Latane Temple, who was born April 6th, 1812, and died February 13th, 1871. He was for more than twenty years the faithful pastor of South Farnham Parish, Essex county, Va., married, 1844, Susan Jones of Essex county, Va., and left issue.

(86) Thos.[5] Lewis Latane, fifth child of (66) Ann[4] (Waring) Latane, was born May 14th, 1787, married, October 1st, 1818, Mary Barrett Berkley, a daughter of Nelson Berkley, of "Airwell," Hanover county, Va., and died in August, 1837, leaving as issue an only daughter, (87) Lucy[6] Robinson Latane, who was born in 1831, married (130) Joseph Henry Lewis, of Essex, in 1848, and died in 1879, leaving issue.

(88) William[5] Catesby Latane, sixth child of (66) Ann (Waring) Latane, was born April 14th, 1789, married Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Jas. Burwell and his wife Judith, daughter of Col. Spencer Mottram Ball, of "Cone," and died August, 1846, leaving issue: (89) Dr. Jas.[6] Henry Latane, who was born in February, 1820, married Janet Juliet Rowzie, a daughter of Col. Richard Rowzie, of Essex, and has issue; (90) Ann[6] Waring Latane, who was born in 1822, married Andrew J. Clopton, of Richmond, Va., and has issue; (91) Susan[6] Elizabeth Latane, who

was born in 1824, married Dr. Thos. Latane, of Essex; (92) Wm.[6] Catesby Latane, who was born in 1826, married Miss Holloway, of King William county, Va., and has issue; and (93) John[6] Lafayette Latane, who was born in 1828, married Miss Holloway, of King William, no issue.

(94) Ann[5] Susanna Latane, seventh child of (66) Ann (Waring) Latane, was born November 7th, 1791, married (110) Warner Lewis, of "Lewis Level," Essex county, Va., on March 22d, 1810, and died July 7th, 1822.

(95) Elizabeth[5] Latane, eighth child of (66) Ann (Waring) Latane, was born March 11th, 1794, died February 7th, 1827, married, December 10th, 1810, John Waring, of Portobago, Caroline county, Va., left issue: (96) William[6] Payne Waring, who was born October 11th, 1811, married, first, Ann C. Fauntleroy, a daughter of Dr. Moore G. Fauntleroy, no issue; married, second, Maria Brumley, daughter of Wm. Brumley, of "Foster Castle," New Kent county, Va., and left issue; (97) John[6] Henry Waring, who was born in 1814, no issue; (98) Warner[6] Lewis Waring, who was born in February, 1820, married Adelaide, daughter of John A. Lancaster, of Richmond, Va., and has issue.

IV. (99) Susanna[4] Waring, fourth daughter of Col. Francis and (54) Lucy[3] (Cocke) Waring, married, December 3d, 1782, Dr. John Taliaferro Lewis, of Culpeper county, Va., a graduate of Edinburgh, Scotland, and a son of Col. Chas. Lewis, who resided at "Cedar

Creek," Caroline county, Va., and whose wife was Lucy Taliaferro, a daughter of John Taliaferro, of Snow Creek, near Fredericksburg. Col. Charles was a brother of Col. Fielding Lewis, of Fredericksburg, who married, first, a cousin, and, second, Bettie, the sister, of Gen. Washington. They were sons of John Lewis and Frances Fielding, of "Warner Hall," Gloucester county, Va., and were cousins to Gen. Washington through Augustine Warner, of Gloucester. The issue of Dr. John Taliaferro Lewis, and (99) Susanna[4] (Waring) Lewis were: (100) Lucy[5] Lewis, who was born September 5th, 1783, married Col. John Thom, of "Berry Hill," Culpeper county, Va., and had children: (101) John[6] Catesby Thom, father of (102) Prof. Wm.[7] Taylor Thom, of Hollins Institute, Va.; (103) Warner[6] Lewis Thom, who died a minor; and (104) Lucy[6] Lewis Thom, who married Col. William Taylor, of Point Coupie, La., and died without issue.

(105) John[5] Lewis, second child of (99) Susanna (Waring) Lewis, and Dr. John Taliaferro Lewis, was born February 18th, 1785, lived at "Stepney," Prince William county, Va., married Frances Tasker Ball, a daughter of Spencer Ball, of "Poteci," and had issue: (106) John[6] Taliaferro Lewis, who married Rebecca Lewis, a daughter of Capt. Chas. Augustine Lewis, of "Millwood," Caroline county, Va., no issue; (107) Robert[6] Mottram Lewis, who married Carey Carter, a daughter of Landon Carter, of Loudoun county, Va., no issue; (108) Frank[6] Waring Lewis, who mar-

ried Fannie Stuart, a daughter of Dr. Stuart, of Prince William county, Va., and has issue; (109) Elizabeth[6] Lewis, who married Dr. Bowen, of Prince William, and has issue.

(110) Warner[5] Lewis, of "Lewis Level," third child of (99) Susanna[4] (Waring) and Dr. John Taliaferro Lewis, who was born December 13th, 1786, and died July 14th, 1873, married, first, (94) Ann[5] Susanna Latane, and they had issue: (111) Thos.[6] Waring Lewis, who was born August 15th, 1815, married, August 11th, 1842, (74) Ann Ursula Latane, and has issue, (112) Warner[7] Lewis, (113) Henry[7] Waring Latane Lewis, (114) Ann[7] Susanna Lewis, (115) Mary[7] Latane Lewis, (116) Lucy[7] Catesby Lewis, (117) Susan[7] Allen Lewis, (118) Joseph[7] Lewis, (119) Wm.[7] Latane Lewis, (120) Catherine[7] Lewis, (121) John[7] Latane Lewis, (122) Thos.[7] Deane Lewis, and (123) Jas.[7] Meriwether Lewis.

(124) Wm.[6] Latane Lewis, second son of (110) Warner Lewis, was born November 11th, 1817, and died December 29th, 1847, without issue.

(125) Dr. John[6] Lewis, third son of (110) Warner Lewis, was born January 17th, 1820, and is an eminent physician residing in King William county, Va., who married Barbara Joanna Winston, a daughter of Philip Bickerton Winston, clerk for many years of Hanover county, Va., and has issue, (126) Philip[7] Winston Lewis, who was born October 26th, 1846, (127) Ann[7] Barbara Lewis, (128) Sally[7] Pendleton Lewis, and (129) Warner[7] Fielding Lewis.

(130) Joseph[6] Henry Lewis, an A. M. graduate of William and Mary College, fourth son of (110) Warner Lewis, was born June 29th, 1822, married (87) Lucy Robinson Latane, and has issue, (131) Mary[7] Josephine Lewis, who was born in November, 1849, married Dr. Wm. M. Kirk, of Lancaster county, Va., in November, 1871. He died November 25th, 1849.

(132) Joseph[5] Jones Lewis, son of (99) Susanna (Waring) Lewis, born September 16th, 1788, died in 1824, without issue, a man of great intellectual promise.

THE BATHURST FAMILY.

We are personally interested in this family in the following manner. The wife of (13) Thomas Jones, of "Spring Garden," was Sally Skelton, whose mother was Jane Meriwether, daughter of Francis Meriwether and Mary Bathurst.

The Bathurst arms as used by the family in Virginia, are quarterly, sable, two bars ermined in chief three crosses patee or ; 2nd, gules, a chevron between three lances argent; the third as the second, the fourth as the first. This description was taken by me from a very old copy which has long been preserved as a correct description of the Bathurst arms

by the Belfield family, of Virginia. The copy is very ancient in appearance and is said to have been sent over from England many generations since, by our Bathurst connections, probably by Lancelot Bathurst himself after his return to the mother country. The Bathurst quartering is the same as the arms borne by the present house of Earls Bathurst, of England; the latter having for a crest, a dexter arm embowed, armed in chain mail, the hand proper grasping a spiked club or. The motto is, Tien ta foy.

Our ancestor who came to Virginia was Lancelot Bathurst, who came over about 1683, and who is mentioned in Burke's *Extinct Baronetage* as having settled in Virginia, and his descendants in Jamaica. I have before me an old book of common prayer which was loaned me by Cousin Emma D. Belfield, of Richmond county, Va., who has kindly aided me in every way in her power to trace the Bathurst history in Virginia. It contains on its time-stained fly leaves numerous entries which the prudence of her noble ancestor, John Belfield, the eldest son of Thos. Wright Belfield, prompted him to make at a time when his knowledge of the facts recorded cannot be questioned.

He was born June 23d, 1725, and died August 19th, 1805; his mother died October 6th, 1750. Therefore, according to him what the very fact of these entries shows that he at least felt some interest in such matters, and it is but fair to suppose that he had learned from his mother who her mother and her mother's

father were. Especially does this inference become justifiable when we call to mind the great estimate set upon family descent by our ancestors at that early day; and few families have been more careful of such things than the Belfields.

Among other entries is one which shows that Mary Bathurst was a daughter of Lancelot Bathurst; that she married Francis Meriwether; that their daughter Mary Meriwether married Thos. Wright Belfield, and that they had a son John Belfield, who was born June 23d, 1725. This was the John Belfield who made the entries.

The following account of the Bathurst family down to Lancelot was taken from Collins, vol. 7, page 194, edition 1768, and from Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*, edition 1844, by Mr. Thos. C. Amory, of 19 Commonwealth avenue, Boston; who was at the time chairman of the committee on heraldry for a New England genealogical society; and who, though a stranger, has generously afforded me every aid that the most obliging disposition could suggest.

The Bathursts, originally of Bathurst, Kent, lost their estates there in the War of the Roses. Lawrence (temp. Henry VI) was settled at Cranebrook, in Kent.

(1) Lawrence[1] Bathurst, of Cranebrook, in Kent, had issue:

I. (2) Edward[2] Bathurst, who was ancestor of Allan Lord Bathurst, created in 1711, and of the present House of Earls.

II. (3) Robert[2] Bathurst, who was ancestor of (26) Lancelot Bathurst who came to Virginia, married a daughter of William Saunders, of Horsmanden, in Kent.

III. (4) John[2] Bathurst.

(3) Robert[2] Bathurst had issue:

I. (5) John[3] Bathurst, who married Mary, a daughter of Edward Dodge, of Wrotham, Kent, and heiress of Lechdale or Leachdale, in Gloucester. Her father died December 26th, 1597.

II. (6) Paul[3] Bathurst. III. (7) Stephen[3] Bathurst.

(5) John[3] Bathurst had issue:

I. (8) Robert[4] Bathurst, of Leachdale, Gloucester, who was an only son, was High Sheriff of Gloucester in 1611, and who married for his second wife Elizabeth Waller, daughter and heiress of Robert Waller, of Clerkenwell, in Middlesex.

(8) Robert[4] Bathurst and his wife Elizabeth Waller had issue:

I. (9) Robert[5] Bathurst, who died without issue.

II. (10) Edward[5] Bathurst, who was born in 1615, was knighted in 1643, and was created a baronet December 15th in the same year; married, 1st, Ann Morris, 2d, Susan Rich, a daughter of Thos. Rich, Esq., of Gloucester, and widow of Thos. Cooke, and died in 1614.

III. (11) Mary[5] Bathurst, who died not married.

IV. Elizabeth[5] Bathurst, who died not married.

(10) Sir Edward[5] Bathurst and his first wife, Ann Morris, had issue:

I. (12) Lawrence[6] Bathurst, who was father of (13) Sir Edward[7], second baronet.

II. (14) Edward[6] Bathurst, who was third baronet. He succeeded his nephew as third baronet May 21st, 1677. His son (15) Edward[7] was fourth baronet, and his son (16) Francis[7] succeeded his brother (15) Edward, as fifth baronet. (16) Francis[7] Bathurst, fifth baronet, emigrated to Georgia, and died in 1738, leaving (17) Lawrence[8], who was sixth baronet, who lived and died in Georgia; and (18) Robert[8], who was killed in Georgia by the Indians. This (17) Lawrence[8], sixth baronet, is the last baronet mentioned in Burke, who says the title is by some said to be extinct, but by others to be still vested in a gentleman residing in America.

III. (19) Robert[6] Bathurst, who died without issue, in his youth.

(10) Sir Edward[5] Bathurst and his second wife, Susan Rich, had issue :

IV. (20) Robert[6] Bathurst, who had (21) Robert[7] the father of (22) Robert[8], (23) Edward[8], (24) Edmond[8], and (25) John[8].

V. (26) Lancelot[6] Bathurst, who came to Virginia, and whose descendants settled in Jamaica. (Ancestor of the Virginia family.)

VI. (27) Edward[6] Bathurst, who died not married.

VII. (28) Charles[6] Bathurst, draper, in London.

To the foregoing may be added what I have been able to obtain of Lancelot, fifth son of Sir Edward Bathurst, and his family in America. He is supposed to have arrived in Virginia about the year 1683.

The records of the Virginia Land Office show the following grants of land to him: To Lance Bathurst, 1200 acres in New Kent county, April 16th, 1683, Book 7, page 269; to same and Edward Chilton, 850 acres in same county, November 16th, 1683, page 349; to Lancelot Bathurst 600 acres, November 16th, 1683, page 349; 5000 acres, October 20th, 1687; all in New Kent. In 1688, he was Clerk of the Committee of Private Causes in the House of Burgesses; Clerk of the Committee of Examination of the Records, in 1689. (See Calender of State Papers, Palmer, I, 22.) He was High Sheriff of New Kent county in 1698, as appears from the following extract from the Vestry book of St. Peter's Parish in that county:—"Capt. Lancelot Bathurst high sheriff of this county is ordered to collect from each tithable inhabitent in this parish forty fower pounds of tobacco to defray the parish charges. Oct. 3d. 1698."

This Lancelot Bathurst probably returned to England and died there, as did many of the early immigrants. It is not known who his wife was. If his descendants settled in Jamaica, some of them, at least, returned to Virginia at a very early day, and it is highly possible that Burke is mistaken when he says that any of them settled in Jamaica.

The genealogy of Lancelot Buthurst's family is continued in America as follows:

(26) Lancelot[6] Bathurst, who came to Virginia, in 1683, and who was fifth son of Sir Edward[5] Bathurst, first baronet, and his second wife, Susan Rich, had issue:

I. (29) A daughter[7], who married, prior to December 17th, 1704, William Tomlin.

II. (30) Mary[7] Bathurst, who married, prior to December 17th, 1704, (1) Francis Meriwether. For the issue of this marriage, see the Meriwether family. She married, second, Hon. John Robinson, of Virginia.

III. (31) Susan[7] Bathurst, who married, prior to December 17th, 1704, Drury Stith; from this marriage is descended Dr. Christopher Johnston, Jr., 201 W. Franklin street, Baltimore, with whom I have had some pleasant and profitable correspondence on the subject.

IV. (32) Lawrence[7] Bathurst, who died, it is presumed without marrying, in Essex county, Virginia, in 1704, leaving a last will, now on record in Essex, of which I have before me a certified copy. See Appendix.

THE MERIWETHER FAMILY.

Of this family very little is known to me, except that it is evident they have always occupied a high place in the social rank and estimate. In a work entitled "Georgians, or Sketches of Some of the First Settlers of Upper Georgia," by Governor Geo. R. Gilmer, of Georgia, is found the following account

of the Meriwether family, which I have inserted in his own language:

"During the persecution of Wales in the time of Charles the 2nd, three brothers, Nicholas, William, and David Meriwether, all young unmarried men, avoided the opression of the Government by emigrating to the colony of Va. The Meriwethers were too frank and sincere to be formalists and too sensible to be bigoted,—and therefore neither Roman Catholics nor Episcopalians, in Wales, nor conformists to the government church in the colony of Va. As long as religion was forced upon them they seemed to be infidels. When the Revolution permitted every one to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, many of them became distinguished for their piety. They brought more wealth with them than was usual for emigrants in the 17th century. Most of them were peculiar in manners and habits; low and stout in stature; with round heads, dark complexion, and bright hazel eyes; were very industrious and economical, and yet were ever ready to serve the sick and those who needed their assistance. They were too proud to be vain. They looked to their own conduct and thoughts rather than to what others might be thinking of them. The stock must have come from some singular union. Their long intermixture with other families had not yet deprived them of their uniqueness. No one ever looked at or talked with one of them but he heard or saw something which made him listen or look again. They

were slow in forming opinions and obstinate in adhereing to them; very knowing; but their investigations were minute and accurate rather than speculative and profound. Mr. Jefferson said of Col. Nicholas Meriwether that he was the most sensible man he ever knew; and William H. Crawford made the same remark of Mr. Frank Meriwether. David Meriwether, the Welshman, had one child who married and died without descendants. William Meriwether, David's brother, had one daughter who married —— Skelton. From them descended Meriwether Jones, of Richmond, Va., celebrated as a political writer fifty years ago; Genl. Walter Jones, the distinguished lawyer of Washington city; Genl. Roger Jones of the regular army, and Commodore Catesby Jones, U. S. N., whose nephew, Catesby Ap R. Jones, U. S. N., and son of Genl. Roger Jones, U. S. A., was wounded in 1851 by the cannonade upon the people in the streets of Paris devilishly ordered by Louis Napoleon Buonapart.

"Nicholas, the Welshman, married Elizabeth, the daughter of David Crawford of New Kent county. Most, if not all in the United States, who are called Meriwether, are descended from them. They had two sons, William and David, and several daughters. William's children were John, Thomas, Richard, Jane, Sarah and Mary. David's children were Nicholas, Francis, James and William. Jane, daughter of Nicholas, the elder, married Robert Lewis. From them descended most of the Lewises of Virginia,

Georgia and Kentucky, who are not descended from the Irishman, John Lewis, my great-grandfather."

The foregoing is incorrect, of course, in describing Gen. Walter Jones as a descendant of the Jones-Skelton marriage. Again, it was a daughter of Francis Meriwether that married (James) Skelton, and there were three other daughters, all of which appears on the records of Essex county, in the division of the lands of Francis Meriwether after the death of his widow. The Francis Meriwether referred to was clerk of Essex county. He married, prior to 1704, Mary Bathurst, daughter of Lancelot Bathurst, fifth son of Sir Edward Bathurst of England. See the Bathurst family. After the death of Francis Meriwether, his widow married the Hon. John Robinson, of Virginia; and after her death, the lands of Francis Meriwether in Essex county which she had held as dower were divided among his children, all of which appears now among the records of Essex county.

ISSUE OF (1) FRANCIS[1] AND (30) MARY[7] (BATHURST) MERIWETHER.

1.

(2) Mary[2] Meriwether, who married, 1st, William Colston, and 2nd, Thos. Wright Belfield, March 9th, 1723–4, and died October 6th, 1750. See the Belfield family.

2.

(3) Lucy[2] Meriwether, who married Francis Smith, from whom descended Meriwether Smith, first repre-

sentative from his district in Congress, 1778–82, and who was the father of Hon. Geo. William Smith, Governor of Virginia, who was among the victims of the lamentable burning of the Richmond Theater, December 26th, 1811. From this marriage is descended Dr. Edwin Bathurst Smith, now of St. Louis, Mo.

President James Monroe, in a letter to this Dr. Smith, says of the above-named Meriwether Smith, "Your grd father Meriwether Smith was a revolutionary character of distinction — a bold fiery patriot — he was among the first to begin the struggle for independence and went right through to the end."

3.

(4) Frances[2] Meriwether, who married Theodoric Bland, of Prince George county, who, Bishop Meade says, was great uncle of Theodoric Bland of the Revolution.

4.

(5) Jane[2] Meriwether, who married James Skelton, and whose daughter, Sally Skelton, married (13) Col. Thos. Jones. See the Skelton family.

THE SKELTON FAMILY.

As early as the year 1735, there was living in the parish of St. James, County Goochland, in the colony

of Virginia, a Mr. James Skelton, a gentleman of wealth and of high social standing. Some years previous to this, he had married Jane Meriwether, a daughter of Francis Meriwether and his wife Mary Bathurst, who was a member of the ancient family of Bathurst, England. See the Bathurst family. My impression is that in reading some old family paper I found him mentioned as Dr. Skelton, but it is probable that I am mistaken, for I have not been able to again find such a paper, although I have made diligent search for it. There is among our papers a bond which was executed by him June 10th, 1735, in which he binds himself in the sum of six hundred pounds sterling to convey, on or before March 25th next ensuing, one thousand acres of land and divers slaves to one William Meriwether in trust for his (Skelton's) wife Jane during her life, and after her death, to Sally Skelton, daughter of said James and Jane Skelton, in fee simple. This bond is attested by Frances Colston, probably daughter of William Colston and Mary Bathurst, and by T. W. Belfield, who was doubtless the Thos. Wright Belfield who had previously married Mary Colston, widowed daughter of Francis Meriwether. In the year 1770, as appears from a contemporaneous letter now before me, Mr. Skelton contemplated selling his estates in Virginia and returning to England; but we find him still in Virginia, as late as 1773. His arms as borne by his family in Virginia are Field Azure, a fess Or between three fleur de lis Or. Crest, a peacock's head

erased proper in the beak, an acorn Or stalked and leaved vert. This family no doubt is the same originally as the Skeltons of Armathwaite Castle, county Cumberland, England, one of whom represented Cumberland in Parliament during the time of Edward I; for their arms agree, except that the latter bears on the fess, a Cornish chough sable beaked and legged gules. See Notes and Queries, Richmond (Va.) *Standard*, September 25th, 1880.

There is no evidence of which I am aware that this family had any connections of the name in Virginia, and it appears that there is no posterity bearing their name. Indeed there is strong reason to believe that they were not aware of any such connections, as it is no where intimated in all the family correspondence in my possession which took place at that time and subsequently; and, while in one or two instances appreciative mention is made of others in Virginia, yet they are referred to, not as relatives, but as acquaintances merely. There is in possession of our Kentucky family some ancient silver table-ware which my grandparents brought with them from Virginia on which is engraved the Skelton crest; and there is a quantity of heavy metal table-ware on which is engraved the complete arms without the crest, which is said to have been inherited by us from two old bachelor brothers of the name, doubtless Reuben and Meriwether mentioned below.

There is in the possession of my uncle Roger Jones a very large Bible which fell to him in the division of

my grandfather's books, and which is supposed to have belonged to Reuben and Meriwether Skelton. It is in two large volumes, on the fly leaf of each of which is engraved a copy of the Skelton arms with crest. Immediately under one engraving is written the name "Meriwether Skelton," and under the other the name "Reuben Skelton."

The book-plate of the arms used by Reuben Skelton is in the possession of Dr. R. A. Brock, who is editor of the Richmond *Standard*, and secretary of the Virginia Historical Society; also a letter from Meriwether Skelton, written in 1770, ordering one to be similarly engraved for him, in England. See Richmond *Standard*, September 25th, 1880.

The Virginia land registry office shows the following grants of land to James Skelton, doubtless our ancestor, as he owned large tracts of land about the time, and in the counties referred to: James Skelton, grants of 1200, 400, 400 and 400 acres, all in Henrico county, dated February 20th, 1743, Book 2, pp. 338, 339; James Skelton, of King William county, two grants of 1600 acres each, and one of 750 acres, in Henrico county, 1726.

ISSUE OF (1) JAMES[1] AND (5) JANE[2] (MERIWETHER) SKELTON.

1.

(2) Reuben[2] Skelton, who was clerk of St. Paul's Parish, Hanover county, Va., prior to the Revolution. It is presumed he died a bachelor.

2.

(3) Meriwether[2] Skelton, who lived at "Spring Garden," near New Castle in Hanover county, Va., died, it is presumed without having married, and devised "Spring Garden" to his sister Sally, who married (13) Col. Jones. See the Jones family. He grew large quantities of tobacco, which he shipped and sold in the different European markets.

3.

(4) Lucy[2] Skelton. It is said, although we have no information to that effect in our family, that there was also a daughter Lucy who married, prior to April 8th, 1760, Robert Gilliam and had issue: I. (5) John[3] Gilliam, who was born May 6th, 1761; married October 12th, 1788, Hannah Sampson, of Perth, Scotland, who was born November 9th, 1765; he died in February, 1823; II. (6) Elizabeth[3] Gilliam, who married David Buchanan, of Scotland; III. (7) Reuben[3] Meriwether Gilliam, who died unmarried; IV. (8) James[3] Skelton Gilliam, M. D., who was born August, 1753, married, November 21st, 1787, Mary, daughter of Theophilus Field, and died March 28th, 1814; V. (9) Susan[3] Bathurst Gilliam, who died unmarried; VI. (10) Anne[3] Gilliam, who married Ellyson Currie, of Lancaster county, Va.; VII. (11) Jane[3] Gilliam, who married Armistead Currie, of Lancaster county, Va.; VIII. (12) Meriwether[3] Skelton Gilliam, who married Elizabeth Manson, of Dinwiddie county, Va., no issue. See Richmond *Stand-*

ard, April 16th, 1881, except what is said as to any Bathurst connection other than through the Skelton–Gilliam marriage.

4.

(13) Sally[2] Skelton, who married (13) Col. Thos. Jones and bore him a numerous family. After her brother Meriwether's death, they made "Spring Garden" their family seat.

5.

(14) Bathurst Skelton, who married, in 1766, Martha (Patty) Wayles, daughter of John Wayles, Esq., a successful practitioner of the law of Charles City county, Va.

Bathurst and (25) Dr. Walter Jones were fast friends and room-mates at William and Mary College, as appears in a letter from Bathurst to his brother-in-law (13) Col. Thos. Jones, in which he sends his love to his sister, Mrs. Jones. See also under (25) Dr. Walter's name.

Bathurst died in 1769, leaving one child who died in infancy, and Thos. Jefferson, who had been his unsuccessful rival, married his widow on January 1st, 1772.

An interesting account of the rivalry between Bathurst and Thos. Jefferson for the hand of Miss Wayles may be seen in a little book, now out of print, entitled "The Youth of Jefferson," which contains a romantic account of the lives and loves of the boys at William and Mary College.

THE CARTER FAMILY.

What is here contained in regard to the Carter family has been taken by me almost entirely from Bishop Meade, and from a very elaborate Tree of the family, containing several hundred names, prepared by R. R. Carter, of Shirley. From the latter, I get also a view of the Carter arms, which may be described as follows, viz.: Argent, a chevron between three cart wheels vert. Crest, on a mount vert, a grey hound sejant argent sustaining a shield of the last, charged with a cart wheel vert. This crest appears stamped on the seal of a number of Councillor Carter's letters.

My immediate connection with the family is through a daughter of Councillor Carter who was the mother of my grandfather Jones. The following is taken from Chas. Campbell's History of Virginia:

"The first of the family so far as is known settled in Upper Norfolk, now Nansemond county, and was a member of the House of Burgesses in 1649. In the year 1654, we find him a burgess from Lancaster county, and commander-in-chief of the forces sent against the Rappahannock Indians. He continued to be a member of the House of Burgesses for some years. He died June 10, 1669." This was (1) John[1] Carter, who was born in England, moved to "Corotoman," in Lancaster county, Va., in 1649, and was buried there in 1660. His first wife was Jane,

daughter of Morgan Glynn, by whom he had children, (2) George[2] Carter and (3) Eleanor[2] Carter. His second wife was Ann Carter, who was a daughter of Cleave Carter, probably of England, by whom he had (4) Chas.[2] Carter and (5) John[2] Carter, the latter of whom married Elizabeth Wormley and they had (6) Elizabeth[3] Carter, who married —— Lloyd. His third wife was Sarah Ludlowe, who was a daughter of Gabriel Ludlowe.

Issue of (1) John[1] and Sarah (Ludlowe) Carter.

I. (7) Sarah[2] Carter. II. (8) Robert[2] Carter, of Corotoman, 1663–1732, who was called King Carter, married, 1st, 1688, Judith Armistead, who was the eldest daughter of Hon. John Armistead and his wife Judith. His second wife was "Bettie Willis, widow, and youngest daughter of Thos. Landon, Esq. and Mary his wife, of 'Grednal' in the county of Hereford (England), the ancient seat of the family and place of her nativity." In his epitaph his wives are mentioned as follows: "His first wife was Judith daughter of John Armistead, Esq.; his second, Bettie, a descendant of the noble family of Landons." King Carter, as he was called on account of his immense possessions, resided at his family seat "Corotoman," on the Rappahannock river in Lancaster county, Virginia. He was rector of William and Mary College and sustained that institution in its most trying times. He was speaker of the House of Burgesses and treasurer of the colony during the

reign of the Princes William, Anne, George I, and George II. He was elected by the House its speaker six years. He was Governor of the colony for more than a year, until Sir William Gooch arrived as its Governor. In 1732 he built a handsome church on the site of the old one built by his father. "Tradition has it," says Bishop Meade, "that the congregation, which doubtless consisted chiefly of his dependants, did not enter the church on Sunday, until the arrival of his coach, when all followed him and his family into it. Whether this be so or not, it is certain from the agreement on the vestry-book when he built the church, that good provision was made for his tenants and servants, one-fourth of the building being secured for their use, besides a very large pew near the pulpit and chancel, which he prepared for his immediate family." Referring to the title of "King" bestowed on him, Bishop Meade says: "From the fact that such a title was bestowed on him, the idea has become prevalent in Virginia that he was not only of princely possessions, having numerous tenants and servants, and a splendid palace for his residence, but that, as a consequence of this, he was authoritative, lordly and arbitrary in his bearing and conduct, moving as a king in the colony."

* * *

"It is very certain that Mr. Carter and his family were very popular throughout the State. His daughters were married to the first men in Virginia.

At his death a long Latin inscription, written by some ripe scholar was placed on his tomb, in which the greatest virtues are assigned to him, and a sincere piety." He died August 4th, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

ISSUE OF (8) KING ROBERT[2] AND JUDITH (ARMISTEAD) CARTER.

I. (9) John[3] Carter married Elizabeth Hill, of Shirley. Their son (10) Charles[4] Carter, of Shirley, married, 1st, Mary W. Carter, of Cleve, and their son (11) Charles[5] Carter, of Mt. Atlas, married Nancy Carter, of Sabine Hall, whose daughter (12) Mary[6] Carter married (151) Commodore Thos. ap Catesby Jones, U. S. N. (10) Charles[4] Carter, of Shirley, married, 2d, Anne Butler Moore, of Chelsea, whose daughter, (13) Anne[5] H. Carter, became the second wife of Gen. Harry Lee and the mother of (14) Gen. Robert[6] E. Lee, the late Confederate chieftain. II. (15) Elizabeth[3] Carter who married, 1st, Nathaniel Burwell; 2nd, married Dr. George Nicholas. III. (16) Judith[3] Carter, who became the second wife of Mann Page, of Rosewell. Their son (17) John[4] Page, of North End, married Jane Byrd, and their son (18) Mann[5] Page married Miss Selden, and their son (19) William[6] B. Page married Ann Lee, whose daughter married (150) Gen. Roger Jones. IV. (20) Anne[3] Carter, who married Benjamin Harrison, of Berkeley, and became the mother of (21) Benjamin[4] Harrison, Governor of Virginia

and one of the "signers," from whom are descended the two presidents.

Issue of (8) King Robert[2] and Bettie (Willis, nee Landon) Carter.

V. (22) Robert[3] Carter, of "Nomony Hall," Lancaster county, Va., who married Priscilla Bladen. VI. (23) Sarah[3] Carter. VII. (24) Charles[3] Carter, of Cleve, 1707 to 1764, who married, first, Mary Walker; second, Ann Byrd; third, Lucy Taliaferro. VIII. (25) Ludlowe[3] Carter. IX. (26) Landon[3] Carter, of "Sabine Hall," who married, first, Miss Armistead; second, Maria Byrd; third, Eliz. Wormley. X. (27) Mary[3] Carter, who married George Braxton, and became the mother of (28) Carter[4] Braxton, who was one of the "signers." XI. (29) Lucy[3] Carter, who married Henry Fitzhugh, and their son (30) William[4] Fitzhugh, of Chatham, married Ann Randolph, and they were the parents of (31) Mary[5] Fitzhugh, who was the wife of G. W. P. Custis, of "Arlington," whose daughter (32) Mary[6] Custis became the wife of (14) Gen. R. E. Lee. XII. (33) George[3] Carter.

Issue of (22) Robert[3], of Nomony, and Priscilla (Bladen) Carter.

I. (34) Elizabeth[4] Carter.

II. (35) Col. Robert[4] Carter, of "Nomony Hall," who was called "Councillor" Carter from his having been for a number of years a member of the King's

Council in the colony. He married Frances A. Tasker, probably of Baltimore. Their children were: I. (36) Benjamin[5] Carter. II. (37) Robert[5] Carter. III. (38) John[5] Carter. IV. (39) George[5] Carter, of "Oatland," who married Bettie Lewis. V. (40) Priscilla[5] Carter, who married —— —— Mitchell. VI. (41) Ann[5] T. Carter, who married John Mound. VII. (42) Frances[5] Carter, who married (28) Major Thos. ap Thos. Jones, of "Bathurst," Essex county, Va., and she was the mother of my grandfather (56) Thos.[6] ap Thos. Jones, who removed from "Bathurst" to Clark county, Ky. VIII. (43) Rebecca[5] Carter. IX. (44) Mary[5] Carter. X. (45) Harriet[5] Carter. XI. (46) Julia[5] Carter, who married Dr. Robert Berkley, and their daughter, (47) Sophia[6] Berkley, married Robert Carter, of Kentucky (of this Carter family), and were the parents of (48) Hebe[7] Carter, who married A. R. Fennacy; (49) Julia[7] Carter, who married L. E. Veysse; and (50) Robert[7] Carter, who is now dead. XII. (51) Bettie[5] Landon Carter, who married (62) Spencer Ball. XIII. (52) Sally[5] Fairfax Carter, who married —— Chinn. XIV. (53) Sophia[5] Carter, who never married.

The name of Councillor Carter's residence is often written "Nomini;" he invariably wrote it "Nomony." For instance, as in the subjoined copy of one of his letters to his son-in-law:

"NOMONY HALL — 29*th July*, 1790

Major Thos. Jones

Dear Sir —

I expect Mr. & Mrs. Ball, Miss Bettie Ball and my daughter Sally Fairfax that they will cross Rappahannock to Hobs Hole to-morrow. My two daughters propose to remain some time at your house. I wish that I myself was to be one of their party — however my affairs call for my personal attention in the State of Maryland shortly" * * *

"That soule which hath a witness testifying the truth of Eternal life as set forth in the Gospel plan of Redemption hath a knowledge which affords him a foretaste of real happiness —

Adieu Dear Sir

ROBERT CARTER"

In a deed of 1798 he is referred to as "formerly of Nomony Hall in Westmoreland county," Va., "but now of the city of Baltimore," from which it appears that "Nomony Hall" was not in Lancaster county as heretofore stated by me.

During the life of Councillor Carter, as early as 1798, Mrs. Jones and her children had received from him real estate valued at $33,279, which was estimated to be $742 more than their proportionate share up to that time. This, when we remember he had fourteen children, will afford us some idea of the extent and value of his landed possessions.

His wife's mother, Mrs. Ann Tasker, I think of

Baltimore, left a legacy of 10,000 pounds sterling to Mrs. Carter's children.

Benjamin Tasker, an uncle of Mrs. Jones, also left a handsome legacy to her children.

Daniel Dulany, Esq., executor of Mrs. Ann Tasker, probably was also a relative of Mrs. Jones, for her children received large legacies from the Dulany family.

The subjoined remarks on this family are taken from Bishop Meade :

"Out of the number of descendants of whom both Church and State might well be proud, it would be invidious to select. So far as we have been able to judge by observation and learn by report, we may be permitted to say that there has been much of the amiable and pious in the family, sometimes mixed with a portion of eccentricity in individuals of it.

"In Councillor Carter, of Nomini, the grandson of King Carter, this peculiarity was found in a large measure. Early in life his disposition was marked by a tendency to wit and humor. Afterward he was the grave Councillor, and always the generous philanthropist. At a later day he became scrupulous as to the holding of slaves, and manumitted great numbers. The subject of religion then engrossed his thoughts. Abandoning the religion of his fathers, he adopted the creed of the Baptists, and patronized their young preachers, having a chapel in his own house at Nomini. After a time he embraced the theory of Swedenborg, and at last died an unhappy death-dread-

ing Papist. All the while he was a most benevolent and amiable man."

Many of his letters to Major Jones breathe a spirit of the most earnest piety, and in some of them he speaks favorably of the Swedenborg doctrine.

THE FAUNTLEROY FAMILY.

As previously stated, my grandmother Jones was Elizabeth Fauntleroy, daughter of Griffin Murdock Fauntleroy, or Faunt Le Roy, as the family sometimes write the name, of "Mars Hill," Richmond county, Virginia.

While the name is evidently of French derivation, the family has long been seated in England, where it has enjoyed the reputation of being an ancient and highly respectable English family. I have not been able — or, rather, I have not made an effort, to connect the American family with their English progenitors. Capt. Chas. M. Fauntleroy wrote me sometime since that on one occasion, when in London, he had been most cordially and hospitably entertained by a Mr. Chas. Fauntleroy of that city, a gentleman of great wealth and respectability, who was a warm sympathizer with the Confederate cause, and who expressed great interest in his American cousins.

In 1857 this Capt. Fauntleroy obtained from the Herald's College, in London, a photographic copy of a confirmation of arms to the Fauntleroy family. But I do not know that these arms were ever used or recognized by the family in Virginia. On the margin is a picture of the arms.

The written text is as follows :

"To all and Singuler to whom these presents shall come Sr. John Boroughs Kt. Garter principall Kinge of Armes of Englishmen sendeth greeting Know yee that Moore Fauntleroy Gent. sonne of John Fauntleroy: the only son of William Fauntleroy of Craundall in the County of Southampton Gent. who beare for his Coate Armour Gules three Infants heads couped Argent crined Or which Armes they & their Ancestors have borne tyme out of mind and now being desired by the said Moore Fauntleroy Gent. to Imblazon and and settforth his said Coat of Armes with the Crest thereunto belonging (that is to say) on a wreath of his cullors A Flower de liz Or between two Angells wings displayed Azure Mantled Gules doubled Argent as are more plainly depicted in the Margent hereof

The which Armes and Crest before Expressed I the said Sr. John Borough Kt. Garter principall King of Armes of Englishmen, By y authority annexed unto the office of Garter by the Statutes of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, continued practice and the Letters Pattents of my said Office, made unto mee under the greate Seale of England do by these

p'sents declare assigne Confirme & grante unto the aforesaide Moore Fauntleroy and to his issue & posterity to be by them and ever of them borne with their due differences according to the Lawe of Armes for ever

In Witness whereof I have unto these present affixed the seale of Myne Office and subscribed my name Dated the Eight Day of December and in the year of Our Lord God 1633

Sr. John Borough, Garter."

The motto is, Enfans du Roy.

There was a Viscount Moore Fauntleroy, in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

The first one of the family who settled in Virginia, and it is supposed the only one that came to America, was (1) Major Moore[1] Fauntleroy, who arriving in the colony sometime prior to April 4th, 1651, settled in what is called the Northern Neck of Virginia, and by his military talents kept the Indians at bay in those parts.

Campbell's History of Virginia, page 210, mentions a Mr. Fauntleroy who in 1648 entertained in Virginia one Beauchamp Plantagenet, a royalist refugee from England; and in Henning's Statutes at Large, frequent mention is made of our Major Moore Fauntleroy. He was a member of the House of Burgesses, I think for a number of terms. Upon one occasion, arriving late, after that body had been sometime in session, he became offended at certain proceedings

which had been taken in his absence, and indulged in such violent and denunciatory language on the floor of the House that he was suspended for a while. On April 4th, 1651, he purchased a large body of land from Accopatough, king of the "Indians of Rappahannock Town and Towns." The deed executed by the Indian king on this occasion is copied in Bishop Meade, vol. 2, 478–9.

Naylor's Hole in Richmond county, Virginia, is a portion of this tract, and is, or was a few years ago, still the home of his descendants, the children of (128) Dr. Henry Fauntleroy. Whom he married or how many children he had is not known. It appears that he had a son Moore, who according to Bishop Meade, vol. 2, 179, married Margaret, daughter of the first Paul Micou. My recollection is that Bishop Meade leaves us to infer that the first William Fauntleroy mentioned by him was a son of (1) Major[1] Moore. It appears quite plain to me that he could not have been nearer than a grandson.

This (2) William[3] Fauntleroy, who was born in 1684, married Apphia Bushrod and died in 1757, leaving the following children :

I. (3) William[4] Fauntleroy, who was born in 1713, and died in 1793, married, first, —— ———, by whom he had a daughter, (4) Elizabeth[5] Fauntleroy, who became the wife of Mr. Adams, of James River, after having refused her hand to the patriot Gen. Geo. Washington. I remember reading in the Louisville *Courier Journal*, in the spring or summer of

1875, what purported to be a copy of a letter from Gen. Washington to a young Fauntleroy, in which he expressed the hope that "Miss Betsey's mind" would be more favorably disposed toward him upon his return. There is a letter in the possession of Governor Lee, of Virginia, from Geo. Washington, dated May 20th, 1752, and addressed to "William Fauntleroy, senior, Esq., in Richmond," in which he says, "I was taken with a terrible pleurisy, which has reduced me very low, but purpose as soon as I recover my strength to wait on Miss Bettie in hopes of a reconsideration of her former cruel sentence, and to see if I cannot obtain a decision in my favor. I have enclosed a letter to her, which I should be much obliged to you for the delivery of it." (3) William[4] Fauntleroy married for his second wife Miss Murdock, and they had numerous issue. See a copy of his will in the Appendix.

II. (5) Moore[4] Fauntleroy, who was born in 1716, and whose children moved from the Northern Neck to King and Queen county, where their descendants now reside.

III. (6) John[4] Fauntleroy, who was born in 1724.

THE ISSUE OF (3) WILLIAM[4] AND MISS —— (MURDOCK) FAUNTLEROY WERE:

1.

(7) Dr. William[5] Fauntleroy, who was educated in Europe; was a medical student in Edinburg and

Aberdeen for fourteen years, and died soon after his return to Virginia.

2.

(8) Dr. Moore[5] Fauntleroy, who was also educated in Europe, was also for many years a student of medicine at Edinburg and Aberdeen; lived for several years after his return in Tappahannock, Va., and died in Charleston, S. C., in 1802.

3.

(9) John[5] Fauntleroy, who was living in 1793.

4.

(10) Griffin[5] Murdock Fauntleroy, who was the father of my grandmother, married (20) Ann[5] Belfield (see that family), and died 1794. His residence was "Mars Hill," in Richmond county, Va., and his will is now on record in that county. Their children were:

I. (11) Belfield[6] Fauntleroy, who, we think, died a bachelor.

II. (12) Joseph[6] Fauntleroy, who married his cousin (80) Emily Carter Fauntleroy, and they had children: (13) Eliza[7] Fauntleroy, who married Geo. White, of Evansville, Ind., and left two sons. (14) Emily[7] Fauntleroy, who married N. G. Nettleton, and died leaving one daughter. (15) Josephine[7] Fauntleroy, who married Mr. Faith, is living in Louisville, Ky., and has one daughter. (16) Virginia[7] Fauntleroy, who married Mr. Pruess, and is living in

Simsborough, La. (17) Thos.[7] Moore Fauntleroy, who died without issue. (18) Frederick[7] Fauntleroy, who is living in Gatesville, Texas, and has three children. (19) Henry[7] Fauntleroy, who married Isabella Smythe, a daughter of Judge Smythe, of Vincennes, Ind., and had children, (20) Thos.[8] Smythe Fauntleroy, who is his only surviving child, with whom he lives in Chicago; (21) Samuel[8] Fauntleroy, who is dead, and (22) Eugene[8] Fauntleroy, who also is dead. (23) Ferdinand[7] Fauntleroy, who married at Goliad, Texas, Chloe Biscoe, who is a daughter of Alexander H. Biscoe, of Putnam county, Ga., and his wife Caroline Gresham, of Walton county, same State, and they have children: (24) Hamilton[8] Biscoe Fauntleroy; (25) Ferdinand[8] Fauntleroy; (26) Carrie[8] Fauntleroy and Virginia[8] Lawson Fauntleroy, who are living; (27) Rosa[8] Fauntleroy and (28) Mattie[8] Fauntleroy, who died in infancy. (29) William[7] Fauntleroy, who married and has a family living in Evansville, Ind.

III. (30) Mary[6] Fauntleroy, daughter of (10) Griffin Murdock, married John Campbell, Esq., a distinguished lawyer of Kirnan, Westmoreland county, Va. She was his first wife and had several children, all of whom died in infancy, except (31) Anna[7] Stewart Campbell, who married Geo. Wm. Smith, son of the first Governor Smith of Virginia.

IV. (32) Anne[6] Fauntleroy, who married January 2, 1798, at "Mars Hill," in Richmond county, Va., Raphael Thompson, who was a son of Raphael and

Susanna Thompson, of St. Mary's county, Md., and left several children. (33) Lewis[7] A. Thompson, who was a child of this marriage, and who was born at Barnesville, Westmoreland county, Va., November 19th, 1804, married Margaret Ashton, of Lexington, Ky., and left issue. Among the issue of the last named marriage is (34) Anestacia[8] Thompson, who married Milton Barlow, son of an inventor of an improved planetarium. She is the mother of cousin (35) Florence[9] Barlow and others. Another child of (33) Lewis A. Thompson was (36) Butler[8] Fauntleroy Thompson, who married Philadelphia Appleton, and lived in Lexington, Ky. He was the father of (37) Wm.[9] H. Thompson, now of that city, who married Carrie P. Lyon, a daughter of F. A. Lyon, of Georgetown, Ky., and his wife Teresa V. Barlow, and has one child, (38) Butler[10] Fauntleroy Thompson. The other child of (36) Butler Fauntleroy Thompson is cousin (39) Anna[9] Thompson, of Lexington, Ky.

V. (40) Margaret[6] Fauntleroy, daughter of (10) Griffin Murdock Fauntleroy, married Capt. Yerby, of Frederick county, Va., and left issue.

VI. (41) *Elizabeth[6] Fauntleroy, who was my grandmother, was born at "Mars Hill," in 1790–91, married (56) Thos. ap Thos. Jones, and died in Clark county, Ky., August 31st, 1865. I remember her quite well. She was an excellent type of the old Virginia lady. Blue-eyed and auburn-haired, she

* See her portrait.

bore her age remarkably well, and retained a full complement of good looks to the day of her death. In stature she was under the medium size and height; was very practical, industrious and economical — a good housewife, full of sprightliness, wit and humor, with a happy knack for communicating her vivacity to those around her. She was fond of society, and intolerant of snobbery in any form.

5.

(42) Joseph[5] Fauntleroy, who died December 1st, 1815, married his cousin Betsey Foushee Fauntleroy. Their children were:

I. (43) William[6] Moore Fauntleroy, who was born November 16th, 1787, married Fanny Ball, and had a large family, among whom were (44) Bettie[7] Fauntleroy; (45) Druscilla[7] Fauntleroy, who married Mr. January and lived near Natches; (46) Winnie[7] Fauntleroy; (47) Fannie[7] Fauntleroy; (48) Bushrod[7] Fauntleroy; (49) Moore[7] Fauntleroy, and (50) Thornton[7] Fauntleroy.

II. (51) Maria[6] Bushrod Fauntleroy, who was born September 17th, 1789, and died in 1794.

III. (52) Joseph[6] Murdock Fauntleroy, who was born September 7th, 1791, married March 13th, 1820, Eliza Belfield Bowman, and died May 4th, 1868. He was an active member of the Baptist Church, was a man of wealth, of great refinement of tastes, of good intellectual attainments, and rare conversational powers. His wife was born March 14th, 1801,

and died January 1st, 1856. She was a daughter of Capt. Isaac Bowman, of Shenandoah county, Virginia. Joseph was reared at Greenville; his wife, at Strasburg, Va. They lived on the Shenandoah river, near the old homestead, "Greenville," until the birth of four children, when they removed to near Clarksville, Tenn., and finally, just before the late war, they removed to Kentucky, and settled near Paducah. Their children were: (53) Mary[7] Elizabeth Fauntleroy, who was born in Shenandoah county, Va., May 26th, 1823, and died in Christian county, Ky., January 6th, 1882. She married in Montgomery county, Tenn., January 16th, 1844, Jas. Thos. Garnett, who was born in Albemarle county, Va., December 7th, 1816, and died in Christian county, Ky., May 11th, 1883. They had children: (54) Jos.[8] Fauntleroy Garnett, who was born December 16th, 1844; (55) Walter[8] Faunt Le Roy Garnett, who was born January 8th, 1849, in Montgomery county, Tenn., and married February 3d, 1880, at the Baptist Church in Hopkinsville, Ky., Mary Wallace, born January 1st, 1861, daughter of Jas. A. and Cornelia Wallace, of that place, and they have children: (56) Leslie[9] Wallace Garnett; (57) Susie[9] Wallace Garnett; (58) Mary[9] Faunt Le Roy Garnett, and (59) Wallace[9] Faunt Le Roy Garnett. (60) Emily[7] Susan Fauntleroy, a daughter of (52) Jos. Murdock, was born March 12th, 1825, and died August 16th, 1826. (61) John[7] Butler Fauntleroy, who was born February 26th, 1828, married Nannie Allensworth, of Todd county,

Ky., lives in Gatesville, Tex., and has three children, (62) Jessie[8] Belfield Fauntleroy, (63) Sue[8] Fauntleroy, and (64) Emmett[8] Fauntleroy. (65) Emily[7] Frances Ann Fauntleroy, who was born September 6th, 1830, married Guilford Slaughter, of Nashville, Tenn., and died February 24th, 1855. (66) Joanna[7] Belfield Fauntleroy, who was born December 8th, 1833, married A. J. Allensworth, of Nashville, Tenn., and died arch 14th, 1855, leaving one son, (67) Norman[8] Fauntleroy Allensworth, now of San Antonio, Texas. (68) Robert[7] Bowman Fauntleroy, who was born January 3d, 1836, and died in infancy. (69) Sarah[7] Matilda Fauntleroy, who was born January 30th, 1838, married W. P. Griffin, of Ballard county, Ky., and has children, (70) Dovie[8] Griffin, (71) Mary[8] Ellen Griffin, and (72) Walter[8] Clifton Griffin. (73) Ellen[7] Douglas Fauntleroy, who was born February 1st, 1840, married Dr. D. A. Watts, of Paducah, Ky., now of Lake City, Florida, and has children, (74) Eddie[8] Belle Watts, (75) William[8] Fauntleroy Watts, and (76) Thos.[8] Courtney Watts. (77) Robert[7] Bowman Fauntleroy, who was born May 10th, 1843, and died December 21st, 1864, at West Point, Miss. (78) Donna[7] Inez Catharine Fauntleroy, tenth child of (52) Joseph Murdock, was born November 4th, 1848, married Richard W. Jacob, of Paducah, Ky., and had one son, (79) Jos.[8] Fauntleroy Jacob, who died October 6th, 1885.

The other children of (42) Joseph Fauntleroy were:

IV. (80) Emily[6] Carter Fauntleroy, who was born September 19th, 1793, and married her cousin (12) Joseph Fauntleroy. (See under his name.)

V. (81) Gen'l Thos.[6] Turner Fauntleroy, who was born October 8th, 1795, married Ann Magill, of Winchester, Va. He was lieutenant in the U. S. Army; was General in charge of the Division of the Pacific about 1859–60; resigned at the breaking out of the late war, and was a Brigadier-General in the Confederate States Army. His children were: (82) Capt. Chas.[7] M. Fauntleroy, late of Leesburg, Va., who was an officer in the U. S. Navy, and subsequently a captain in the C. S. Navy, and who is the gentleman before referred to as furnishing the copy of confirmation of arms to Moore Fauntleroy, copied in this sketch. (83) Judge Thos.[7] Turner Fauntleroy, who was late a judge of the court of appeals of Virginia. (84) Archie[7] Fauntleroy, who was at one time Director of the Insane Asylum, at Staunton, Va. (85) Daingerfield[7] Fauntleroy, who was a purser in the U. S. Navy, and died at Pensacola, Fla., many years ago. (86) Mary[7] Fauntleroy, who became the wife of the late Surgeon-General Barnes, U. S. Army, whom she survives; and (87) Kate[7] Fauntleroy, who is the wife of Major Whittlesey, U. S. Army.

VI. (88) Samuel[6] Griffin Fauntleroy, son of (42) Joseph, died in infancy.

VII. (89) Leroy[6] Daingerfield Fauntleroy, who

was born May 15th, 1799, and married Margaret Hale, of Winchester, Va.

VIII. (90) Laurence[6] Butler Fauntleroy, who was born January 31st, 1801, married, first, his cousin Sarah Griffin Thompson, of Lexington, Ky., daughter of (32) Ann Fauntleroy and Chas. R. Thompson; she dying soon after her marriage, he married, second, Matilda Bowman, of Montgomery county, Tenn. Their children were: (91) Kate[7] Fauntleroy, who married L. E. Stevens, of McCracken county, Ky., and has children (92) Annie[8] Thomas Stevens, (93) Florence[8] Eugenia Stevens, (94) John[8] Ewing Stevens, (95) Butler[8] Cary Stevens, and (96) William[8] Fauntleroy Stevens. (97) Eugenia[7] Fauntleroy, who married J. Henry Smith, now of Paducah, Ky., and has children, (98) Mattie[8] Florence Smith, (99) Thos.[8] Cosby Smith, (100) Henry[8] Fauntleroy Smith, (101) Nellie[8] Pearl Smith, (102) Laurence[8] Butler Christopher Smith, and (103) Mary[8] Eugenia Smith. (104) Florence[7] Lascelles Fauntleroy, who married Dr. R. M. Stevens, now of Melbourne, Ark., and has one child, (105) Mattie[8] Eugenia Stevens. (106) Thos.[7] Butler Fauntleroy, who married Millie Smith, lives near Paducah, Ky., and has children, (107) Mattie[8] Fauntleroy, (108) Laurence[8] Fauntleroy, (109) Henry[8] Fauntleroy, and (110) Thomas[8] Fauntleroy.

IX. (111) John[6] Bushrod Fauntleroy, son of (42) Joseph, died in infancy.

X. (112) Robert[6] Henry Fauntleroy, son of (42)

Joseph, was born March 23d, 1807. Leaving his father's place, "Greenville," Virginia, he went to Indiana, where he married Jane Dale Owen, daughter of Robert Owen, the celebrated Welsh philanthropist and writer, of New Lanark, Scotland, and New Harmony, Indiana, and sister of the not less distinguished son, Robert Dale Owen. They had four children: (113) Constance[7] Fauntleroy, who married Rev. Jas. Runcie, now of St. Joseph, Missouri, and has four children, (114) Blessing[8] Runcie, now Mrs. Marshall, (115) James[8] F. Runcie, (116) Ellinor[8] Dale Runcie, and (117) Percy[8] Owen Runcie. (118) Ellinor[7] Fauntleroy, who married Geo. Davidson, now Chief Assistant of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, San Francisco, and has three children, (119) Geo.[8] Fauntleroy Davidson, (120) Thos.[8] Drummond Davidson, and (121) Ellinor[8] Campbell Davidson. (122) Arthur[7] Robert Fauntleroy, and (123) Edward[7] Henry Fauntleroy, dead.

XI. (124) John[6] Foushee Fauntleroy, eleventh child of (42) Joseph, was born August 12th, 1809, married Lavinia Turner, and had children (125) Kinlock[7] Fauntleroy, (126) Bessie[7] Fauntleroy, and others.

6.

(127) Robert[5] Fauntleroy, who was born in 1758, and died October 29th, 1832, married Sarah Ball, a daughter of Col. Jas. Ball, of Lancaster county, Virginia, and had five children, among whom was (128) Dr. Henry[6] Fauntleroy, late of "Naylor's Hole,"

Richmond county, Va., who contributed to Bishop Meade's book a brief article on the Fauntleroy family.

7.

(129) Henry[5] Fauntleroy, who was born June 28th, 1757, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, served, it is said, on Washington's Staff, and was killed at the battle of Monmouth, N. J., June 28th, 1778, on the anniversary of his natal day. He is said to have been extremely handsome, was very chivalrous in his character, and became a great favorite of Gen. Washington.

8.

(130) Jane[5] Fauntleroy, who married Col. Thos. Turner, of near Leedstown, Va., and had four sons and three daughters, to-wit: (131) Harry[6] Turner, (132) Thomas[6] Turner, (133) Richard[6] Turner, and (134) George[6] Turner, (135) Elizabeth[6] Turner, (136) Jenny[6] Turner, and (137) Polly[6] Turner. (138) Thomas[6] Turner married Elizabeth Carter, a daughter of Col. Robert Randolph. Their son (139) Henry[7] Smith Turner, brevet Major 1st U. S. Dragoons, who resigned at the close of the Mexican War, married Julia Mary Hunt; and their daughter, (140) Mary[8] Delphine Hunt Turner, married October 6th, 1886, Col. Edward Miles Heyl, Inspector-General U. S. Army, and has one child, (141) Julia[9] Turner Heyl.

9.

(142) Apphia[5] Fauntleroy, who married Capt. John C. Carter, of Amherst county, Va., and left issue.

THE BELFIELD FAMILY.

The mother of Grandma Jones was Anne Belfield; and what is here given of this family was taken by me from an old Book of Common Prayer, which had been in the family for many generations, and which was loaned to me by Cousin Emma D. Belfield, of near Farmer's Fork post-office, Richmond county, Va.

From this it appears that my grandfather and grandmother were each descended from Mary Bathurst.

(1) John[1] Belfield, of Devonshire, England, had a son, (2) Dr. Joseph[2] Belfield, who came to Virginia, and married Frances Wright, who was born January 7th, 1685–6, was a daughter of Mattrom Wright and his wife Ruth, who was a daughter of Robert Griggs, and died April, 1738.

(2) Dr. Joseph[2] Belfield, of Virginia, had issue, (3) Thos.[3] Wright Belfield, who was born January 1st, 1704–5, married March 9th, 1723–4, Mary Colston, widow of Wm. Colston and daughter of Francis Meriwether and his wife Mary Bathurst, and died December 7th, 1743. She died October 6th, 1750.

(3) Thos.[3] Wright Belfield and Mary Colston had issue: I. (4) John[4] Belfield, who was born June 23d, 1725, married Ruth Sydnor April 5th, 1744, and died August 19th, 1805. II. (5) Joseph[4] Belfield, who was born May 1st, 1727, died August 28th, 1750, and left

one daughter, from whom are descended the Caves, of Orange county, Va. III. (6) Thomas[4] Belfield, who was born March 23d, 1728–9, and died December 25th following. IV. (7) Thos.[4] Meriwether Belfield, who was born February 11th, 1730–1, and died October, 1743. V. (8) Elizabeth[4] Belfield, who was born October 25th, 1732, and who married Stark, of Southampton county, Va. VI. (9) Bathurst[4] Belfield, who was born January 21st, 1733, and died July 6, 1735. VII. (10) Frances[4] Belfield, who was born March 22d, 1735–6, married, first, Walker; second, Broadnax, and died in 1818–20; from her are descended many of the Broadnaxes and Bouldins scattered over Virginia. VIII. (11) Bathurst[4] Belfield, who was born June 27th, 1739, and died February 2d following.

(4) John[4] Belfield and Ruth Sydnor had issue:

I. (12) Thomas[5] Belfield, who was born February 18th, 1744–5, married Ann H. Beale, and they had four sons and four daughters, one of which sons, (13) Col. John[6] W. Belfield, married, first, (55) Frances Tasker Jones, my grandfather's sister; second, Miss Daingerfield, and left issue, (14) Dr. Alexander[7] Belfield, and Cousin (15) Emma[7] D. Belfield, of near Farmer's Fork, Richmond county, Va. Another son, (16) Col. Joseph[6], married (66) Jane Skelton Jones, sister of the above lady. II. (17) Elizabeth[5] Belfield, who was born January 9th, 1746–7. III. (18) John[5] Belfield, who was born March 11th, 1750–1, married Miss Beckwith, probably no descendants. IV. (19)

Mary[5] Belfield, who was born February 17th, 1753, married a brother of Gov. Geo. Wm. Smith, of Virginia. V. (20) Anne[5] Belfield, who was born November 17th, 1754, married (10) Griffin Murdock Fauntleroy, of "Mars Hill," in Richmond county, Va. She was executrix of her husband's will, and was Grandma Jones' mother. See the Fauntleroy family. VI. (21) Winifred[5] Belfield, who was born September 6th, 1756. VII. (22) Sydnor[5] Belfield, who was born September 12th, 1758, and died February 22d, 1841. VIII. (23) Joseph[5] Belfield, who was born July 14th, 1761, and died May 25th, 1786. IX. (24) Fanny[5] Belfield, who was born February 5th, 1763, and died an infant.

The Belfields were a favorite connection with my grandmother, and for social worth and standing were not out-ranked by the best families in Virginia.

THE LEWIS FAMILY.

The following description of the Lewis arms appeared in the Richmond *Standard* of March 26th, 1881, and was contributed by Warner Lewis Baylor, Esq., of Petersburg, Va. The copy is on parchment and has been in the possession of the Lewises of "Warner Hall," Gloucester county, Va., for many years.

"First quarter, Ar. a dragon's head and neck erased (vert, added in the description) holding in the mouth a bloody hand; three towers triple turretted; ar. three chevronels; fourth, ar. three discs or spheres; fifth, ar. three lozenges on a fesse; sixth, ar. a cross wavy. Escutcheon of pretence, three tall and tapering jars holding each a boar's head. Crest, A dragon's head and neck erased, holding in the mouth a bloody hand." * * * "According to Burke's *General Armory* the first quartering agrees with the arms of Lewis of Brecon (Wales); the second forms probably a part of the charge of the arms borne by John William Lewis, Esq., of Llanarchayron, Co. Cardigan, high sheriff for the county, 1840." * * *

The following general observations are taken from "Georgians," by Gov. Geo. R. Gilmer:

"Several accounts of the Lewises have been written of late years in which they are said to have been descended from a family of French Huguenots, who were driven to England by the edict of Nantes. My mother is in her eighty-ninth year. I read aloud to her when a small boy Hume's History. When listening to the account of the conquest of Wales, by Edward the First, I recollect her saying that she had heard from her father that the Lewellens were his kinspeople, and that his ancestors had emigrated to Ireland from Wales." * * * "The red hair and irascible temper, which still continue to distinguish the Lewises, indicate Welsh rather than French or English origin."

(29) Wm.[5] T. Lewis, of Louisville, Mississippi, who is a grandson of (23) John[3] Lewis, of Albemarle county, Va., mentioned below, and who is descended from John Lewis the Welshman, has devoted much time and labor to tracing the history of this family.

I do not know upon what authority he bases his deductions, but he traces back to four brothers in Wales, to-wit:

(1) William[1] Lewis; (2) Gen. Robert[1] Lewis; (3) John[1] Lewis; and (4) Samuel[1] Lewis.

(1) William[1] Lewis emigrated from Wales to Ireland, married Miss McCleland, and died there. His son (5) Andrew[2] Lewis married in Ireland Mary Calhoun, and their son (6) John[3] Lewis, commonly called Pioneer John, "in an affray that occurred in the county of Dublin, with an oppressive landlord and his retainers, seeing a brother, an officer in the king's army, who lay sick at his house, slain before his eyes, he slew one or two of the assailants. Escaping, he found refuge in Portugal, and after several years came over to Virginia, with his family, consisting of Margaret Lynn, daughter of the Laird of Loch Lynn, in Scotland, his wife, four sons, (7) Thomas Lewis, (8) William Lewis, (9) Andrew, (10) Charles Lewis, and one daughter." There was probably another son, Samuel Lewis. This (6) Pioneer John[3] Lewis, who was born in 1678, settled in Augusta county, Virginia, near where the town of Staunton now stands, and died in 1762. His son (9) Andrew[4] Lewis became a brigadier-general, and (10) Charles[4] Lewis, his son,

became a colonel. They fought the battle at Point Pleasant, where Charles was killed.

(9) Gen. Andrew Lewis was born in 1720, in Donegal county, Ireland, married Elizabeth Givens, in 1749, and died in Bedford county, Virginia, in 1781. His home was in Botetourt county, but having been taken sick in the army, while on his way home, he died in Bedford county. "At the commencement of the Revolutionary war, Washington considered him the foremost military man in America, and the one most worthy of the post of commander-in-chief of the American army." See Camp. Hist. Va.

(1) Gen. Robert[1] Lewis was a native of Brecon, Wales, by tradition a distinguished general, a refugee from Papal persecutions, and a man of great wealth, who received from the King a grant of 33,333 acres of land, and who is said to have settled in Abington, or Ware parish, Gloucester county, about the middle of the seventeenth century. See the Richmond *Standard* of February 5th, 1881, for his issue. His great-grandson, (11) Col. Fielding[4] Lewis, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, married, first, Catherine Washington, a cousin, and second, Bettie Washington, a sister, of Gen. Geo. Washington. Among his descendants may be mentioned (12) Major Lawrence[5] Lewis, son of (11) Col. Fielding, who was private secretary to Gen. Washington; (13) Meriwether Lewis, of the famous Lewis and Clark expedition, son of (14) William Lewis, of Albemarle county, Virginia; and others.

(3) John[1] Lewis, who was born in Wales, about 1640, and, it appears, was, at one time, a sojourner with the Mostyn family in Denbighshire, Wales, died in Hanover county, Virginia, in 1726, where his will was on record until the records of the county were burned by the Federal army during the late war.

His children were (15) Mrs. Rebecca[2] Lindsay, (16) Abraham[2] Lewis, (17) Sarah[2] Lewis, (18) Mrs. Angelica[2] Fullilove, (19) David[2] Lewis, and (20) John[2] Lewis.

(19) David Lewis, who was born in Hanover county, Virginia, about 1685, and died in Albemarle county, in 1779, married, first, Miss Terrell, second, not known, third, the widow of Dr. Hart, of Philadelphia, whose maiden name was Mary McGrath. His will is on record in Albemarle county, Virginia.

His children were as follows: (21) William[3] Terrell Lewis, who was born in 1718, married Sally Martin, and died in Nashville, Tenn., in 1802; (22) David[3] Lewis, who was born in 1720, married, first, Miss Rebecca Stovall, second, Elizabeth Lockhart, and died in Spartanburg, South Carolina, in 1787; (23) Hannah[3] Lewis, my ancestress, who was born in Hanover county, Virginia, in 1722, married (2) Jas. Hickman, of Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1744, and died in Clark county, Kentucky, in 1822 (see the Hickman and Browning families); (24) Sarah[3] Lewis, who was born in 1724, married Abraham Musick and died in St. Louis, in 1800; (25) Susannah[3] Lewis, who was born in 1726, married Alexander

Mackey, and died in Rutherford county, North Carolina, in 1784; (26) John[3] Lewis, who was born in 1728, married, first, Sarah Taliaferro, second, Susan Clarkson, and died in Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1784; (27) Joel[3] Lewis, who was born in 1730, married, first, Mary Tureman, second, Sarah Chiles, third, Lucy Daniel, and died in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, in 1813; (28) Anna[3] Lewis, who was born in 1733, married, first, her cousin Joel Terrell, second, Stephen Willis, and died in Rutherford county, North Carolina, in 1835; (29) Elizabeth[3] Lewis, who was born in 1754, married Major John Martin, and they were the parents of (30) Dr. Samuel[4] D. Martin, a well-known physician of Clark county, Kentucky, who was born in 1791, and died in Clark county, in 1881; (31) Col. Jas.[3] Lewis, who was born in 1756, married, first, Lucy Thomas, second, Mary Marks, and died in Franklin county, Tennessee, in 1849; (32) Miriam[3] Lewis, who was born in 1759, married Col. Gabriel Madison, a brother of Bishop Jas. Madison of Va., and of Gov. George Madison of Ky., and died in Jessamine county, Kentucky, in 1845.

THE HICKMAN FAMILY.

This name occurs among the earliest in the annals of Virginia. It often occurs in Henning's Statutes

at Large. We find the clerk of the House of Burgesses in 1624 signed himself R. Hickman. The family is said to have come originally from Lincolnshire, England. Whatever the origin or history of this family, those of my acquaintance appear to be decidedly proud of their Hickman blood. The first we know of our immediate branch of the family is that one (1) William[1] Hickman, of Virginia, married a Miss Elliott, and their son (2) James[2] Hickman, of Hanover county, Va., who was born in 1724, married (23) Hannah[3] Lewis, of Va., in 1744 (see the Lewis family). They died in Clark county, Ky., he in 1824, she in 1822. The issue of (2) Jas.[2] and (23) Hannah[3] (Lewis) Hickman were:

I. (3) Susannah[3] Hickman, who was born in 1745, married (1) Jas. Browning (see the Browning family), and died in Harrison county, Ky.

II. (4) David[3] Hickman, who was born in 1749, married Clara McClanahan, had ten children, and died in Bourbon county, Ky., in 1825. From his son John are descended Judge H. Marshall Buford, of Lexington, Ky., and others.

III. (5) Anna[3] Hickman, who was born in 1754, married Stephen Holliday, and died in Clark county, Ky., 1836; had seven children.

IV. (6) Henry[3] Hickman, who was born in 1755, married Phœbe Eastham, and died in Fayette county, Ky.

He had eight children, one of whom, (7) William[4] Hickman, married Sarah Pearson, and their daughter,

(8) Lucy[5] Hickman, married Major John Taliaferro, of Winchester, Ky. Of the children of Major Taliaferro and (8) Lucy[5] Hickman, (9) Sarah[6] Taliaferro married J. V. Morton of Shelby county, Ky., now of Winchester, Ky., and they have children, (10) Prof. Wm.[7] H. Morton, who married Sue Van Lear, a daughter of Rev. Matthew Van Lear, a Presbyterian divine, and has one child, (11) Isabella[8] Morton; (12) Fanny[7] Morton, married Walter Jackson, of Shreveport, La.; (13) Thompson[7] Morton, and (14) Chas.[7] Hay Morton. (15) Betsy[6] Taliaferro, another daughter of Major Taliaferro and Lucy Hickman, married Judge Wm. M. Beckner, a prominent lawyer of Winchester, Ky., and delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, now assembled at Frankfort. They have children, (16) Lucien[7] Pearson Beckner; (17) Seth[7] Shackelford Beckner; (18) Nancy[7] West Beckner; Taliaferro Beckner; (19) Phœbe[7] Herndon Beckner, and (20) William[7] Hickman Beckner. Another daughter of Major Taliaferro and Lucy Hickman, (21) Lucy[6] Aylett Taliaferro, married Dr. I. H. McKinley, an accomplished physician in active practice in Winchester, Ky., and their children are (22) Susan[7] Hickman McKinley, (23) David[7] Howard McKinley, and (24) Margaret[7] Aylett McKinley.

V. (25) Eleanor[3] Hickman, fifth child of Jas. and Hannah Hickman, was born in 1756, married Jo Hill and died in Pickaway county, Ohio; had three children.

VI. (26) Gen. Richard[3] Hickman, sixth child of

(2) James and Hannah, was born in 1757, married a widow Irvine nee Calloway; was Lieutenant-Governor of Ky., and acting Governor during the absence of Gov. Shelby in 1813; had five children; died in Clark county, Ky., and lies buried on the farm now owned by Uncle Jos. Jones. One of his daughters, (27) Matilda[4], married Samuel Hanson, an eminent lawyer of Winchester, Ky., and was the mother of (28) Gen. Roger[5] Hanson, C. S. A., (29) Col. Chas.[5] Hanson, U. S. A., (30) Richard[5] H. Hanson, Esq., of Paris, Ky., and others.

VII. (31) James[3] Hickman, who was born in 1759, married Elizabeth Bryant or Bryan, and died in Lincoln county, Ky.

VIII. (32) Joel[3] Hickman, who was born in 1761, was a Revolutionary soldier, married Frances G. Wilson, and died in Clark county, Ky., in 1832, having had twelve children.

IX. (33) Hannah[3] Hickman, who married Geo. Hill, and died in Darbyville, Ohio, in 1853, was the ninth and last child of (2) Jas. and (22) Hannah (Lewis) Hickman.

THE BROWNING FAMILY.

This family is of very early seating in Virginia. As early as 1629, we find a John Browning, Burgess

from Elizabeth City. See Henning's Statutes at Large, vol 1, p. 139.

(1) James[1] Browning, of Culpeper county, Virginia, married (3) Susan Hickman, a daughter of (2) James Hickman and his wife (23) Hannah Lewis, and they had issue as follows:

I. (2) Caleb[2] Browning, whose descendants live in Harrison county, Ky., and vicinity.

II. (3) Micajah[2] Browning, who married Sally Brown, and they had issue: (4) Orville[3] H. Browning, who married Miss Caldwell, and removed to Quincy, Illinois, where he became a prominent lawyer and a distinguished politician. He was a member of Congress, I think, for several years; was appointed U. S. Senator to succeed Stephen A. Douglas; and was Secretary of the Interior during Johnson's administration. I think he had been appointed by Mr. Lincoln. A sister of his wife married Judge James Simpson, late of Winchester, Ky., at one time judge of our Court of Appeals. Another son of Micajah was (5) Milton[3] D. Browning, a distinguished lawyer and influential citizen of Des Moines, Iowa.

Another son was (6) Marcus[3] Browning, for many years of Lexington, Ky., now of Jacksonville, Illinois, who married Miss Rees. There were also two daughters, (7) Talitha[3] Browning, who married Obannon, and (8) Ann[3] Browning, who married Robinson.

III. (9) Molly[2] Browning, a daughter of (1) James[1], married Taliaferro Browning.

IV. (10) James[2] Browning, another son of (1) James and Susan, was born October 2d, 1768, married Jane, daughter of James Morrow and his wife Elizabeth Frame. Their children were (11) Elizabeth[3] Browning, who was born in 1796; (12) Hickman[3] L. Browning; (13) Mary[3] L. Browning; (14) Lucinda[3] E. Browning; (15) Matilda[3] Browning; (16) Franklin[3] Browning; (17) James[3] B. Browning; (18) William[3] P. Browning; (19) Milton[3] A. Browning an M. D.; (20) Edwin[3] C. Browning; (21) Martha[3] Jane Browning, my mother, who was born November 11th, 1822, married, 1841, (78) Fauntleroy Jones, and died June 28th, 1887, a consistent member of the Christian Church.

APPENDIX.

This appendix contains, as I believe, none but true copies, *verbatim et literatim*, of the instruments referred to. The copies were made by me with the originals, or official copies of the originals, before me, in every instance, except only the Davis memorial; the letters and papers referring to Gen'l Roger Jones and Commodore Catesby Jones, and their descendants; Dr. Walter Jones' letter to his brother Fred; the proceedings had upon the death of his son Gen'l Walter Jones; the letter from the latter to his son Walter; and the Rev. Thos. H. Jones' memorial; these were furnished me by other members of our family.

While reading these copies it should be borne in mind that since the date of many of the instruments, the orthography of our language has undergone great changes, and that many words which appear to us to have been inaccurately spelled were correctly spelled according to the times at which they were written.

Other cases admit of no apology, and are simply instances of incorrect spelling at all times, as in the case of the word "prejudice" in Lady Culpeper's note; a criticism, however, from which our "best people" have evidently not always been exempt.

To be sure, these little inaccuracies might well have been corrected in the copies—which is usual, I believe, in similar publications; but then they would not have been copies, and I preferred to give faithful transcripts, trusting to the intelligence of my readers to make all due allowance.

The chirography is neat, without an exception; is often refined and clerkly, and always indicates culture and education in the writer.

THE FOLLOWING IS A COPY OF A CERTIFIED COPY OF CAPT. ROGER JONES' WILL OBTAINED BY ME FROM SOMERSET HOUSE IN 1889:

"Extracted from the Principal Registry of the Probate Divorce and admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice.

In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I, Captaine Roger Jones of the parish of St. Dunstan Stepney in the County of Middlesex being sick in body but of sound and perfect mind and memory (praised be God for the same) and considering the certainty of death and the uncertainty of the time thereof Doe make and declare my last Will and testament in manner and form following that is to say Imprimis my Will and desire is to be buried at Mansfield in the County of Nottingham in the grave with my late wife Dorothy daughter of John Walker of Mansfield aforsesaid Esqre. Item I give and bequeath to

priscilla Jones my dear present wife the sume of fifty pounds to put herselfe and family in Mourning Item I give to my ten friends hereinafter named the sume of twenty shillings apiece to buy each of them a ring that is to say Sr. Richard Haddock Coll. Philip Ludwell Arthur Bailey Esqre. Richard Perry Benjamin Hatley Captain Hopefor Bendall John Thompson Dennis Lyddell Esqre. Charles Deakyn and Anthony Morris Item I give to Capt. Francis Willis the sum of five guineas Item I give to Samuel Deane Gent. the sume of tenn pounds to buy him a ring Item I give the use of all the plate I presented my now wife with upon her marriage with me to my said dear wife priscilla during her life she giving bond to my son Frederick Jones within two months after my decease for the safe delivery thereof to him his execrs. or admrs. after her decease or the value thereof according to a just and true appraisement thereof and after my said present wife's decease I give and bequeath the said plate unto my said son Frederick Jones I give the Bedd Boalsters and pillows I now lye on to my said son Frederick Jones and all the rest of my household goods and utensills of household not by me otherwise disposed of that shall be in or about my now dwelling house in Stepney aforesaid at the time of my death (except my horses and chariott) I give and bequeath the same to my said dear wife priscilla Item Whereas by my marriage articles with my said now wife priscilla I did covenant that in case I should depart this life

leaveing the said priscilla alive before such purchase and Settlemt. made as is therein mentioned That then my execrs. or admrs. should after my decease pay & satisfy unto the said priscilla or her assigns the full yearely sume of one hundred pounds by quarterly payments for and during her naturall life Now my mind and will is and I doe hereby give devise and bequeath all the rest residue and remainder of my Estate both reall and personall whatsoever and wheresoever not otherwise by me disposed of (after my debts legacies and such other legacies as I shall give by any codicill or codicills to be annexed to this my will and my funerall charges first paid) unto my son Frederick Jones his heires execrs. and admrs. Upon speciall trust and confidence that he shall and doe thereout in the first place pay and satisfie unto my said wife priscilla or her assigns the yearly sume of one hundred pounds by quarterly payments for and dureing her naturall life in pursuance and discharge of my before recited Covenant in that behalfe the first payment thereof to begin & be made at the end of the first quarter of a year next after my decease provided alwaies and I doe declare it to be my Will & meaning that my said son Frederick Jones shall & may deduct and take out of the said annuall sume of one hundred pounds hereinbefore directed to be by him paid unto my said wife as aforementioned such full and the like sume and sumes of money as shall be from time to time paid and payable unto the Kings Majestys by vertue of any act or

acts of Parliament for estates of the like yearely value of one hundred pounds and that from time to time and at all times by equall quarterly sumes or deductions when and as long and as often as the houses lands and estates of this kingdom shall be charged or chargeable with any taxes or assessments to the Kings Majesty his heirs or successors by any act or acts of parliament and after my debts legacies funerall charges and the aforesaid trust paid and performed I give devise and bequeath all the rest residue and remainder of my said reall & personall estate unto my said son Frederick Jones his heirs execrs. and admrs. to his owne use Item I give and bequeathe unto my son Thomas Jones one shilling & noe more in full barr and satisfaction of all his right claime or tithe to my estate as well reall as personall by any deed or deeds of gift or other Instrument or writeing or otherwise howsoever and I doe hereby revoke countermand and make void all & every such deed & deeds of gift instruments and writeings whatsoever Item I declare that a silver tankard in the possession of my said son Frederick is not mine but belongs to my said son Thomas and was bought with monies given him by my Lady Culpepper Item I give my own picture the Lord Fairfax's picture and a picture of fish now over the doore in my best parlour at Stepney aforesaid after my now wife's decease to my son Frederick Jones but my wife to have the use of them dureing her life Item I revoke and make void all former wills devises deeds of gift and bequests by

me made And of this my last will & testament doe constitute and appoint my said son Frederick Jones my sole Executor And I doe hereby desire and request my loveing friends Samuel Deane and Mr. Francis Willis to be overseers of this my will earnestly intreating them to see the same justly and truely performed. In witness whereof I the said Roger Jones have to this my last will and testament contained in these two sheets of paper that is to say to each of them sett my hand and seale this seventeenth day of August Ano. Dii 1701 and in the thirteenth yeare of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lord William the third by the grace of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c

Roger Jones (L S) Signed sealed published declared and delivered by the said Roger Jones for and as his last will and testament in the presence of us who have hereunto subscribed our names in the presence of the said Testator Vizt.

Sam Deane Sarah Elderton Wm. Deane" *

Copy of an Examined Copy of the Will of (3) Frederick[3] Jones, of North Carolina, Elder Son of the Preceding (2) Capt. Roger:

"No. Carolina

In the name of God Amen I Frederick Jones of the Presinct of Chowan in North Carolina, Esqr. being sick & weak in body, but of sound & per-

* This will was proven and admitted to probate April, 1702.

fect mind & memory Do make & Declare these Presents to be and contain my Last Will and Testament. IMPRIMIS I Give, devise & bequeath unto my eldest daughter Jane my Indian Girl named Nanny, my negro woman named Dinah, together with her three children, and all the increase that shal be born of any of them, Her Mothers Diamonds, weding ring and large pair of Diamond Ear rings, Gold watch with the Chain, Seal & other things fixed thereto, all her mothers wearing apparell such as is already made up and such things as was designed for her but not made up, all her mothers Childbed linnen with white silk damask gown, all the China ware and Tea furniture, with the dressing table & furniture, also a Dozen of my finest Damask Napkins & Table Clothe, a Dozen of Fine Diaper Napkins & table clothe, One pair of my finest holland Sheets with pillow cases, and one other pair of holland sheets with pillow cases.

ITEM I Give, devise, & bequeath unto my daughter Martha four young negroes two male & two females not under ten years of age, to be set apart from the rest of my Estate for the use of my said daughter together with the increase thereof; also the small pair of Diamond Ear rings, One Diamond ring, her mothers gold Shoebuckles, thimble, & bodkin. One Dozen of my finest Damask Napkins and table Cloth, one dozen of fine diaper Napkins and table cloth. One pair of my finest holland Sheets & pillow cases, and one other pair of my holland Sheets

with pillow Cases. Also the sum of one hundred & fifty pounds Boston money.

ITEM I Give, devise & bequeath unto my daughter Rebeckah, four young negroes two male & two female not under ten years of age to be set apart from the rest of my Estate for the use of my said daughter together with the increase thereof, one Diamond ring, One Dozen of fine Damask Napkins & table clothe, one dozen fine Diaper Napkins & table clothe, two pair of fine holland Sheets & pillow cases. Also the sum of two hundred pounds Boston money.

IT is my Will, true Intent & meaning, that these three Legacies before given unto my three daughters be paid and delivered unto them as they shal respectively attain the age of twenty one years or day of marriage which shal first happen ; and if it shal happen that either of my said Daughters shal depart this Life before marriage or age of twenty one, Then it is my true intent & meaning that the Legacyes so given shal go to ye survivor or survivors of my said Daughters.

ITEM I Give, Devise & bequeath unto my Eldest Son William Harding Jones all my Lands on the South side of Moratoke River, being part of a large tract of nine thousand one hundred acres by me taken up, also all my Land in Hyde Presinct. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the aforesaid Lands on the South side Moratoke River, and in Hyde Presinct unto my said son William Harding Jones and the Heirs Male of his body lawfully begotten, and for want of such

Heirs Male then to my son Frederick and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and for want of such Heirs Male, then to my Son Thomas and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and for want of such Heirs Male, then to the Right Heirs of my Son William Harding Jones.

ITEM I Give, Devise, & bequeath unto my said son William Harding Jones, all the rest of my Lands in Albemarle county, & in Beaufort & Hyde Presincts, as well what I shal hereafter Purchase as what I am now possessed of (Excepting my Lands near & adjoining to Meherrin Creek and my Lands on the North side of Moratoke River) To have and to hold the same except as before excepted, unto my said son William Harding Jones & his heirs & assigns forever.

ITEM I Give, Devise & bequeath to my son Frederick Jones, all my Lands in Craven Presinct. To have and to hold the same unto my said Son Frederick Jones and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and for want of such heirs male, then to my Son William Harding Jones and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and for want of such heirs male, then to my Son Thomas Jones and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and for want of such heirs male, then to the Right Heirs of my said Son Frederick Jones.

ITEM I Give, & Devise & bequeath unto my Son Thomas Jones, all my Lands at or near Meherrin Creek in Chowan Presinct, also the Lands belonging to me on the North side of the Moratoke River in

the Presinct aforesaid, being a part of the tract of nine thousand one hundred acres by me taken up. To have and to hold the same unto my Son Thomas his heirs & assigns forever.

ITEM After the Slaves before given to my Daughters are set apart, I Will that all the rest of my Slaves be equally divided as near as may be according to age & goodness among my three Sons aforenamed, to be delivered them by my Brother as they shal respectively attain the age of twenty one years or day of marriage which shall first happen ; This Clause to be understood of what Slaves I shal hereafter Purchase, as well as what I am now possessed of.

ITEM I Give unto each of my Sons one Diamond ring.

ITEM I Give unto my three Sons, to be equally divided among them, all my Library Books; Except those books commonly used by my wife, which I have ordered to be put into her closet; which books I give unto my Daughter Jane.

ITEM All my Plates & household furniture with the appurtenances belonging to the Plantation whereon I now dwell I give unto my Son William Harding Jones he paying to my two Sons Frederick & Thomas, to each of them, one third of the value thereof, as it shall be adjudged by my brother, when they shall attain the age of twenty one or day of marriage.

ITEM I Give unto my Son William Harding Jones all my Stock of Cattle horses, sheep, & hogs, he paying & delivering unto my Son Frederick Fifty Cows & Calves, & twenty Steers not under four years old

when my said Son Frederic shall attain the age of twenty one years or day of marriage.

ITEM If any of my Sons shall depart this life before they attain the age of twenty one years or day of marriage, then it is my Will true Intent & meaning, that the Portion of my Personal Estate given in this my Will to such Son or Sons shall go to the Surviveing Son or Sons.

ITEM If any doubt shall arise about the Construction of this my Will, or any part thereof, It is my desire, that the same be referred to ye Decision of my Brother, to be by him determined without going to Law.

ITEM I do hereby authorize Impower and appoint my Loveing Brother Thomas Jones of Virginia, Gent. to make Sale and dispose of all my Lands lying in King William County in Virginia commonly called Horns Quarter to such Person or Persons in Fee Simple, as he shall think fitt, and the moneys arrising by such Sales to appropriate to the benefit of my three Sons as he in his Discretion shall think fit.

ITEM I Give unto my loving Brother ten pounds Sterling to buy a Suit of mourning.

All the rest & Residue of my Estate of what Nature, kind, or quality soever, I give, devise, and bequeath unto my three Sons to be equally Divided among them by my Brother aforesaid. Lastly I do hereby nominate & appoint my Loving Brother Thomas Jones of Virginia Gent. and my two Sons William Harding Jones & Frederick Jones to be Executors of this my Last Will & Testament, hereby Revokeing all former & other Wills by me heretofore made or Declared.

In Testimony whereof I the said Frederick Jones have hereunto set my hand & Seal this Nineth day of Aprill Anno Dom. 1722

Signed, Sealed, Published and Declared In presence of, &c — FRED. JONES

A True Copy write from the Original July 7. 1722.

pr.

E. MOSELEY.

And Examined with the original, Sam'l Weldon, William Harding Jones

No. Carolina.

A CODICIL to be annexed to the Will of Frederick Jones, Esq.

I Give and bequeath unto my Daughter Jane my wives side saddle and the furniture thereto belonging, with the Horse called Blaze.

To my daughter Martha a Sett of Silver tea spoons double gilded.

To my daughter Rebeckah two pair filigree gold shift buckles, and all the gold Rings & Ear rings.

To my good friend & neighbour Edward Moseley of Chowan Presinct my pair of Pistolls mounted with Silver Caps &c —— with bridle Locks and Stocked with English Walnut.

In Testimony whereof I the said Frederick Jones have hereunto Set my hand & Seal this 13th day of Aprill 1722.

Sealed, Published, &c * * * FRED. JONES."

LETTER FROM (4) THOS.[3] JONES OF VA., YOUNGER SON OF THE PRECEDING (2) CAPT. ROGER, TO HIS WIFE THEN VISITING IN ENGLAND:

"Virginia July y^e^ 22th:
1728

My Dearest Life

I doubt not but you was in great expectation of hearing from me by the Ships that Sail'd in June last, which Omission carries with it its due punishment having been under the greatest concern imaginable ever Since: However I know your Mother then writ to you very particularly about our family, who cou'd give you the Satisfaction of letting you know that we were all very well. And I gave you the Same Acc^t^ the 7th Ins^t^ by Capt. Towert which I hope has come Safe to your hands, with the Box I sent by him containing all the Cargoe you sent for by Porter except some Tamarens I took out, there is also three Bottles of Bares Grease that y^r^ Mother Sent, and the Brass plates of the Chariot & Harness, the new ones must be of the Same dimensions to cover the places the old ones were taken from; of which there must be four Coats, and two Crests for y^e^ Chariot, and Eight Crests for the Harness. One of the Brass Topps & the Socket it Screws in of the Chariot being lost, I have put up in the Box one of the Topps for a Pattern to get new ones made. I shall by some other opportunity Send three Toppings for the horses, which must be put in Order and

a New one made to make up the Sett all which I believe you had best send in before you come your Self with two Whips 4 Curry Combs" * * * "Main Combs and Spunges.

I have sent you a Copy of my Fathers Coats his own and that of his Mothers ; he having a right to the latter as she was an Heiress, and as he was the only Surviving descendant from her, which I shou d like better than the 'tother, only as I am the younger Bro[r] it may not be my Right to make my Option, or if it is, may be improper, in which you may be informed at the Heralds Office near St. Pauls Church Yard for ha: a Guinea or a Guinea you may also be inform'd what Livery is proper to be given, I know my father gave one but 'tis now near thirty years agoe Since I Saw it at a time when I took little notice of such things, which I think you had best take down in writing. I am very willing to have the three Coats here describ'd Vizt. Jones, Hoskins, Walker, and your own in one piece as you have Seen the first three here. I wou'd not keep you too long in Suspense of informing you what I believe you most of all things desire to know, the Condition of our family, being all very well. Bessy Pratt is in as good health as ever She was in her life, and is as perfectly Easy, and as well contented ; I asked her 'tother day, whether she had not rather live with Some body else than with me, but she told me she would not leave me to go to any body or anywhere else, and you know she is a plain Dealer and not afraid of incur-

ring my displeasure for any thing she can say. She drinks your health very cheerfully every day after Dinner. Upon a late Visit she made to the Governors Lady passing through the Hall where the Governor myself and Sevl. more were Seting, She behav'd so very prettyly, that he cou'd not forbear taking particular notice of her. She also behaves very handsomly at Church & all publick places which I promised her to let you know.

Tom is very well in health brisk and Gay, he grows, but is spare, tho full as fleshy or more than he was when you went away, he is always in some action or other when he is awake, and will hardly stand or sit long enough to Eat his Meat, there is a great prospect of his making a fine boy.

Dolly is very plump, healthy and every way thriving, and is as ingaging as I think it possible for a Child of her age to be. She is very quiet, and as little trouble as can be expected.

These two dear pledges of your love gives me all the Satisfaction 'tis possible for me to enjoy without you, but at ye same time cannot help reflecting upon your Absence with as deep concern " * * * " and as nothing can So much Affect me as the Consideration of your health and Life, I hope you will not omit procuring the best Advice in England, nor any other thing that may contribute to the recovery of one, and the preservation of the other ; which I earnestly recommend to you as you value my quiet & happiness in this World ; for nothing can be so great a pleasure

to me as to see you live in a perfect State of health and Tranquility of Mind, and wou'd part with all I have, and Submit to the greatest difficulties rather than you should want either one or 'tother, which I hope I can have no great Occasion for using much persuasion to induce you to believe.

Our family is in as much disorder with our Servants as when you left it and worse, Venus being so incorigable in her bad Habits, and her natural ill disposition that there will be no keeping her. She had the impudence before, and after I come home so long as she cou'd carry it on to persuade Sister Binny that she did not know any common thing, nor wou'd she do any thing without her Assistance, and presence, nor will she now send in a dish of Meat fit to Set before any body, and she is all of a piece in every thing she does and in all her behaviour, that there is no bearing with her to have any ease in the family, therefore I intend to send her up to some of the Quartrs., which I shall take care shall not be so great a Satisfaction to her as she imagines, for I make no doubt now but that she do's every thing in her power to provoke me to it. I intend to have Pallas in her stead (who I believe will at least be willing to do what she can) and her husband with her.

I have bought some Negro's this year, and keep a Girl here that promises both in Temper and Capacity to make a good Servant. She is very good natured and tractable, lively and handy among the Children. Tom keeps to his old Maid Daphne and is grown very

fond of her calling upon Da, Da, in all his Extremities. The 'tother tends upon Dolly and will make a much better dry Nurse than Daphne, and is very handy at sewing so far as she has been try'd, but she is no Beauty.

I have some thoughts of keeping another of the Wenches & a fellow, and sending away Mercury, and tho I am not fully resolv'd on it ; I thought it proper not to surprise you with an unexpected change, and whether it is for ye better or not, I do it with an equal view of pleasuring you as well as my self, as my intentions are in every thing I do.

My Ambition does not lead me to So great things as are suitable for Some People : However I shou'd be glad to live with some regularity and Comfort in a common way, and find there is no dependance on Negro's without Some body continually to follow them, and if you was able and willing to do it, it wou'd be so far from my Choice that it wou'd give me the greatest uneasiness, therefore I must desire you to look out for a Capable Servant to bring with you that may ease you and me of that trouble. I shall not prescribe any terms, but do as well as you can, which I hope you will consider of & put in Execution, and therein you will highly oblige me.

Your Sister Binny is very well and desires her good Wishes and her kind love may be acceptable to you, and her Sister Rachel. She is a notable Housekeeper and manages every thing very well, and is very good to the Children and they are as well taken care of as you

can desire. Your Sister Nanny I understand is very well, she is not yet return'd from Mrs. Willis's who has got a Son.

I know of nothing further I have to ad, but that you constantly have my best Wishes for all manner of Comfort and Blessings, and that I can know no real happiness till I see you. Trusting in the Divine Providence that was once so propitious to me to put you in my arms, will protect you and return you Safe hither again, which I shall acknowledge to be the most inestimable Bounty I can receive, and shall cherish the favour in my Bosom So long as I am Suffered to have a Terestial Being.

Pray give my kind love & service to Sister Rachel, your Uncle Mark and to whom else you think proper, and be assured that with ye most Sincere & perfect Love. I am

My Dearest Life
Your most Affectionate
Husband
THO: JONES."

A LETTER TO THE SAME LADY, MRS. (3) ELIZABETH JONES NEE COCKE, FROM AN UNCLE OF HER FIRST HUSBAND, WM. PRATT:

"Manner Street Chelsea London June 28 – 1725

Dear Neice,

My last to you was dated the 16th of April last; & sent you p^r^ the Sarah Capt. Lane; since I am favoured with yours of the 15th of April last; for

which I thank you; & rejoice to read the lines which gives me y^e^ comfortable Acc^t^ of the health and welfare of you & your two children; upon whom my heart is so fixed that I own both to be mine as well as yours; & I would to God that you were all with me; which would be y^e^ greatest comfort I expect to meet with on this side of the grave; and am glad to read that you have made a step so far as to tell me, you hope with your two Children to See me at Chelsea; which I pray God you may perform by the next Shiping; by that time Billy will be fitt to go to y^e^ top mast head; & my dear to travel all over y^e^ world; Dear Neice I would have you Seriously consider for whose Interest it is I press so hard to have you and my two dear babes with me; which would divert my Melancholy hours which I now spend; & become a Pleasure and a comfort unto me; I hope y^e^ Lord will bless you & my two dear babes and put in your heart & mind to perform my request in this matter; which I hope may prove to be for y^e^ good of you and your two dear Children; whose welfare I have at heart above all things in y^e^ world; Dear Neice I have wrote so fully unto you upon this Subject in all my former letters; that I shal dwell no longer upon it at this time; & only tell you so long as you and your children's absence is from me; so long shall I bee without comfort; I thank God I am very well in health & Settled in a very good neighborhood; & have got a very good acquaintance; Chelsea is one of y^e^ most Pleasant & convenient town all round

London ; & many Gentry lives in it ; I doubt not in the least but you will like of y^e^ place as well as I do who thinks it is as pleasant to the full as I have told you ; & if it please God to send you & yo^r^ two Dear Babes to me you may expect to come with that comfort that you are not coming to a Stranger but to one as shall be both a father to you & my two Dear Babes ; so I pray God bless you & them together & send us a joyfull meeting together at Chelsea ; your bill on me when it comes to hand shall meet with due honour ; Cap^t^ Buckler is bound for York River in Virg^a^ ; he will go from hence some time in July next, by whom you may expect to have y^e^ things you wrote for ; with a hatt for dear Billy & a Babey for my dear cock a dudle do ; all sent you p^r^ Captain Buckler ; that being y^e^ first opertunity that will go from hence for York River ; Colo: Spotswood is gone Quarter Master General to North Brittain ; his Salary is 20^s^ p^r^ day & no more ; S^r^ W^m^ Keith is turned out of his Government by y^e^ Power of y^e^ Quakers ; & one Major Gordon is prefer'd to that Government in his birth ; Y^e^ late Lord Chancellour is now in y^e^ Tower of London where he is to remain till y^e^ time he hath paid £30000 ; Set on him by y^e^ Parliament for his unjust Practices while he was Chancellour ; the King is now at Hanover ; y^e^ King of France being married to the daughter of King Stanilaus makes a great noise here ; People believe that marriage will make a turn in the affairs of Europe ; remember my love to my

two dear babes; pray do not let Betty forget her grand Papa; so I pray God bless you & my two dear Babes; & send us a joyfull meeting at Chelsea is y^e^ warmest Prayers of him who is yor loving

Uncle

J. PRATT"

MEMORANDUM CONTAINED ON TWO DETACHED LEAVES OF A SMALL DAY-BOOK, ALL, EXCEPT THE LAST TWO ENTRIES, BEING IN THE HAND-WRITING OF THIS SAME LADY, THE WIFE OF (4) THOS.[3] JONES:

"Eliza. Cocke born Augt. 29 — 1701
Catesby Cocke born Septn. 1702
Ann Cocke born June 1704
Rachel Cocke born Octr. 1705

Sepr. 4 — 1720 I was marry'd to
Mr. Prat..
Eliza. Pratt born Augt. 7 — 1721
who lived only 9 weeks.....
Eliza. Pratt born Augt. 6 — 1722.
Keith William Pratt born Aprill
18 — 1724.....
February 14 — 1725. I was
*Marry'd to Mr. Jones
March 4th — 1755 my Mother
Died Aged — 74.

*According to the "Old Style" of reckoning time, it was twenty-two months and more from the birth of Keith Wm. Pratt to the date of her marriage with Col. Jones.

Thos. Jones died in Hanover County
May 21st — 1757.....
Eliza. Jones died 11th of March 1762
in Northumberland County.

Thos. Jones born on Xmas
Day — 1726.....
Dorothea Jones born Februy. 2
1727.....
Catesby Jones born Marh. 6 — 1730
and of the Small pox Der.— 1747
Frederick Jones born July — 7
1732.. .....
Wm. Jones born Octr. 25 — 1734
Jekyll Jones born Apl. 25 — 1737
who only lived 5 months.....
Lucy Jones born Augt. 25 — 1738
Anne Jones born Feby. 15 — 1739
Walter Jones born Dr. 18 — 1745
Elizabeth Jones born Jany. 26 — 1748."

LETTER FROM GEORGE RUTHERFORTH, WHO MARRIED MISS CATESBY, A SISTER OF THE MOTHER OF (4) THOS. JONES WIFE ABOVE MENTIONED; ADDRESSED, "FOR MRS. ELIZABETH JONES ATT MR. RANDALS IN MANNER STREET IN CHELSEA, IN MIDDLESEX, BY WAY OF LONDON, THESE:"

" Dear Neece
Your Aunt is very much indisposed, & so I must give

you an answer to your Lett^{r} w^{ch} came to us on Munday last, and must tell you y^{t} we are sorry to hear of your ill State of Health, but are glad y^{t} you are arrived once more safe to yo^{r} native country. And we are very desirous to do w^{t} we can, whereby you may perfect your Health, & shall be glad to see you att Bulmer, but we are not in a capacity to receive you att present, for I have been a repairing my house, & so are all in dirt & confusion, but in a months time we shall be capable to receive you, for by y^{t} time, o^{r} beds will be put in order, & we hope y^{t} you will bring yo^{r} Little Boy, & neice Rachel with you. As for your Uncle M^{r} Mark Catesby is now in London, but I cant tell you where he lodges. Your Uncle John is in Scotland & not long since I heard by his Capt : y^{t} y^{e} is in a good State of Health. Your Uncle Mr. Jekyl together wth M^{r} Bruce, & your Aunt are removed from Hedingham to his house at Lammarsh. But we have had no acquaintance wth y^{m} lately by reason of your Aunts indisposition so I can give you no further acc^{t} of y^{m} I shld be glad if you or yo^{r} Uncle Mr. Prat coud convey a Letter for me into Virginia to your Brother Catesby, & let me know when ; for I woud give him some acc^{t} ab^{t} his Estate & my advice in respect to it. We all join in o^{r} Services to you & Neice Rachel, & a Letter will be acceptable to

your affectionate friend

June 27 1728

GEO : RUTHERFORTH."

THREE LETTERS TO THE SAME LADY FROM HER MOTHER'S BROTHER, THE EMINENT NATURALIST, MARK CATESBY, OF LONDON; No. 1, SUPERSCRIBED, MRS. PRATT YORK RIVER VIRGINIA:"

"Charles City June 22 — 1722

Dear Niece

The Bearer Cap^{t} Daniel brought me the latest acc^{t} of your welfare for as no place abounds so much with my nearest and dearest Relations as Virginia so from no place is good News more acceptable. I came from London the beginning of Feb : last, and left all well in Essex and Suff as I did M^{r} Pratt who I often Saw in London. I wish I could send you tho it was only a Specimen of what this Country produces other than what Virgina does but Rice Pitch and Tarr being the production of both places, makes it impracticable.

I believe in my Sisters L^{r} I have mentioned pine Apples but this man has been here a fortnight longer than he intended so that they are past sending.

My hearty Service to M^{r} Pratt, and if I could in any thing here be Serviceable to him it would be with the no Small Satisfaction of

My kind love attends Nephew Catesby Niece Rachel with the Rest.

Dear Niece

Y^{r} most Affectionate Unkle and Humble Serv^{t}

M CATESBY"

No. 2, LABELED "MARK CATESBY TO MRS. JONES:"

"Hoxton 1st March 1729–30

Dear Niece

I had the pleasure of yours of July last tho' not be-

fore 5 months after Packs arrival I confess I have been shamefully dilatory but as your Mother who I have Served no better will forgive me I confide in you for the same favour I am much obliged to Mr. Jones for his kind intentions of Sending me Some things, but you have omitted sending me an account of what kinds of fruite will be acceptable which I expec* . . . the Season, which is Autum Next, in the . . .

Accept of my Nat History of your Country . . . I shall continue to send as I publish them.

I send those uncoloured for two reasons, one is . . . painted . . . is hid, but indeed the principal reason is I can at present but ill Spare those painted, the demand for them being quicker than I can Supply — this difficientsy shall be Supplyed hereafter which I hope you will excuse now

Cones, Acorns & Seeds of all kinds will be acceptable especially a large quantity of popler & Cypress Seeds with Some White Walnuts

I am Dear Niece Mr Jones's

& Your Most Affectionate Humble Servt

M Catesby"

No. 3, Superscribed, "To Mrs. Jones:"

"December 30 1731

Dear Niece

My Sister gives me the pleasure of informing me of your welfare and increase of Family, on which I

*Parts of this letter are torn off and missing, which is indicated by the . . .

heartily congratulate Mr. Jones and you, for I assure you no tidings can be more gratefull to me than that of your prosperity, I have sent you a continuation of my Nt. Hit. Vizt the second, third, and fourth parts which are all I have yet published. In the proposals at the beginning of the first part you may see in what manner I publish them.

I am much desirous of a ground squirrel if it lies in your way conveniently to send me one.

I am, Dear Niece, Mr. Jones' and your Most affectionate Humble servt.

M CATESBY"

COPY OF CONTEMPORANEOUS NOTICE OF MARK CATESBY'S DEATH, APPARENTLY TAKEN FROM A LONDON PAPER; THE FIGURES "1749" APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN ADDED BY THE COPYIST:

"On Saturday, the 23d of December, 1749, died at his House behind St. Luke's Church in Old Street, the truly honest ingenious, and modest Mr. Mark Catesby, who after traveling thro' many of the British Dominions, on the Continent, and in the Islands of America, in order to make himself acquainted with the customs and manners of the Nations and to collect observations on the Animals and Vegetables of those Countries which he very exactly delineated, and painted on the spot, he returned with these curious Materials to England, and compiled a most magnificent work, entitled a natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands, which does great

Honour to his native Country, and perhaps is the most ellegant Performance of its Kind, that has yet been publish'd since not only the rare Beasts, Birds, Fishes, and Plants, &c., were drawn, engraved, and exquisitely coloured from his original Paintings by his own Hands in 220 folio Copper Plates, but he has also added a correct Map and a General natural History of the World. He Lived to the age of 70 well known to, and esteemed by the Curious of this and other Nations, and died much lamented by his Friends leaving behind him two Children and a Widow, who has a few copies of this noble Work undisposed of."

TAKEN FROM "NEW AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA" (CHAMBERS):

"*Catesby, Mark*, An English Artist and naturalist, born in 1679, died in London toward 1750. Having first studied the natural sciences at London, he afterward repaired to Virginia, and remained in America 7 years, returning to England in 1719 with a rich collection of plants. Encouraged to revisit America, he arrived in South Carolina in 1722, explored the lower parts of that state, and afterward lived for some time among the Indians about Fort Moore, 300 miles up Savannah river; after which he continued his researches through Georgia and Florida. After spending 3 years upon the continent, he visited the Bahama Islands, constantly occupied in delineating and collecting botanical and zoological objects. He returned to England in 1726, and issued in 1730 the

1st volume of his great work on the "Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands." The figures were etched by himself from his own paintings, and the colored copies were executed under his own inspection. In this work, which has been twice republished, were found the first description of several plants which are now cultivated in all European Gardens. Catesby was a member of the royal society, and the author of a paper on the "Birds of Passage" in the "Philosophical Transactions." His name has been perpetuated by Gronovious, in the plant called *Catesboea.*"

LETTER TO THE SAME LADY, (3) MRS. ELIZABETH JONES, FROM LADY REBECCA, WIFE OF SIR WILLIAM GOOCH, WHO WAS GOVERNOR OF THE COLONY OF VIRGINIA 1727–1749, AFTER HER RETURN TO ENGLAND:

"Hampton, Feb: 4th 1749
50

Dear Madam

I hope you dont imagine I could think any thing a trouble in which I could be of service to you or yours, but really y^e^ young gentleman seem'd to like his way of life so well and was never so much as sea sick and y^e^ Cap^tn^ commended him so much and behaved w^th^ such good nature and judgment as far as I could see that I had no oppertunity to shew my intentions, as soon as y^e^ ship came to port y^e^ Cap^tn^ took him ashore w^th^ him to his own house, and by him I have heard of his wellfare, but being

at Bath and Hampton ever since, I have never seen him, I should have been glad to have given you an early account of our safe arrivall and severall ships sail'd very soon but we were very much indisposed wth colds, in a continual hurry, and my sister so ill I did not expect her recovery for about 3 weeks, that we wrote to nobody till we got to y^{e} Bath, and by what I heard yesterday I believe my letters are in England still, y^{e} fatigue I have gone thro: since I saw you cant be discribed, nor do I see any prospects of its being soon over, our house is pull'd down all but y^{e} two fore rooms, y^{e} cellers and foundation dug and y^{e} brick work just got above ground till it is finish'd we have hired a house ready furnished, which is so small it puts me in mind of Dr. Swift's poem on Vanbruge :

not a sham thing like theirs
a real hous wth rooms and stairs

we have two parlors, y^{e} great parlor is almost as broad as our dresssing room at W^{m}sbg. and within 2 foot as long, y^{e} other about y^{e} size of my closet, we have four chambers on y^{e} first floor and two light closets and as many garrots, and I believe they'd all stand in y^{e} hall, but to make some amends we have as good a kitchen and other conveniency as can be desired. I'm cal'd upon to conclude, but must first give M^{rs}. Holloway and you joy of Miss Suky Cock's marriage which I hear was soon after we came away, I do assure you we all Joyne in our compliments to her, and sincere wishes of health and happyness, and

are not without some hopes of seeing her in England, which I assure you will be a great pleasure especially to Dear Madam
S^r^ W^ms^ Service waits Your sincere friend &
on Coll: Jones, as doth my Humble servant
Sisters & your Hum^ble^ Servants Reb: Gooch"

TWO LETTERS FROM (3) MRS. ELIZABETH JONES NEE COCKE TO HER SON (13) THOS. JONES. NO. 1:

"March 19 1758

Dear Tom

I was glad to hear by Mansfield that you were all well, I have at last got Lucy and Nany with me after a great many disappointments and long expectation tho M^r^ Burwell was obliged to come up in a borrowed Chair his being broke all to pieces and his new one not finished: I have the pleasure to tell you that as far as I can judge they are as happy as I could wish them, but as there is no being compleatly so, she has never had a days health at Kings Creek, but I'm in hopes its only a seasoning, I was very sorry you should imagin Watt neglected writeing to you for I doe assure you he never hears of an opertunity but he imediately gets a pen and ink and in about ten minets scribles over a letter and then lays it where it cant be found, which was the case when Cuffy went away, he is betwixt his school affairs and going a shooting with M^r^ Burwell and hundred other things that he has in his head one of the most heedless creatures that ever

was born, but I must say that in the main he is a very good Boy, he rides every day to school and has company to go with him that lives farther than he does, and he chuses it much rather than to board out, the enclosed contains all that I know of Fred:, Dr Shores has no manna nor ether he nor I have any of the ingredients for the Bitter draught which are 2 penny weight of gention as much camomile flours and . . . infused over a gentle fire till half be consumed in a stone mugg for a scillet will make it tast, it was my forgetfulness that the medisons which I have now sent did not goe before, give my kind love to Sally and believe me to be Dear Tom

your affect. Mother

Eliz Jones"

No. 2 : "Jan' 8 1758

Dear Tom

I was sorry to find by your Letter that you disapprove so much of my putting Watt to Davis nay it even made so great an impression on me, that I had almost resolved to send him back to you again, but on consideration that he was very young : and that while I live I should be very watchful of their corrupting him with their new Light principals : and if I die I hope you'l take him entirely under your care and direction which is what I shall ernestly desire, but I think he would not be safe there, for they are a subtil crue and when they find he has quick parts a good memory and a glib Tongue, which are all necessary

qualifications for an Itinerant preacher, they will leeve no stone unturned to bring him over. I am obliged to you both for the fish but would by no means have you send any but when you have a plenty at your door and a convenient opertunity. I long to hear how the Children doe, Watt tells me Tom was not well and Catesby had met with a bad accident by the bite of a dog. I want much to see little Bessy who they tell me is mighty pretty. Trewheart has not done the Hatts but promises to doe them in about a fortnight which pray let Jn° Smith know. I have sent Sally a little honey which I thought she wanted and some Indian Phisick and a little hard soap, which tho it looks black occasioned by the drops of beeswax that is in it, but it makes a good Larder, I have sent you a pair of stockings. I dont know but Lucy may be gon from your House and if she is desire you w^d^ seal it and send it to her, I left it open because I thought Sally & you might have a curios'y to see the news that is in it, tho its all bad, I have so long disused . . . that I have entirely forgot the quantity but you see what Shores says I should not advise above half y^e^ quantity but you must use your own discretion : I have seen nothing of Jamey & Nanny the last I heard of them was that they were to set out Xmas eve and that the horses run away with y^e^ Chair and broke it all to pieces but no body hurt, this is the third accident of this kind that has happened since this time twelvemonth besides several over sets which have had bad consequences. I cant conclude without

telling you how much I long to see you all and that I am my Dear Children your ever

Affec^{t} Mother

Eliz Jones"

Letter from (4) Thos. Jones to His Son (16) Fred; Labeled "Memd: to Fred: Jones Concerning the Randolphs and Mr. Holloway:"

Mem^{dm} "Hanover Oct^{r}: 4 – 1755

To Fred: Jones

I wrote to Coll^{l}. Richard Randolph concerning my affairs in his hands as Execut^{r}. to S^{r}. John Randolph which he acknowledged the receipt of March 12, 1742 as follows, "The Letter you mention of the 23^{d} of Feb^{y}: last I received, and as my Bro. Coll^{l}. W^{m}. Randolph had the greatest Share in transacting your affairs gave it to him, who I expected would have given you the Satisfaction desired. I shall be at the next General Court and then will give you all the satisfaction in my power."

Now all that Coll^{l}. W^{m}. Randolph did or pretended to do with me was to settle the Acc^{t} in behalf of the assignees of Cap^{t} Edward Randolph which was done and he had a Copy of it. Balance due to them £1627 " 18 " 8

But afterwards Coll^{l} W^{m} Randolph declined concerning himself in the matter, and Coll Richard Randolph Seem'd to be the acting Executor and after I received the above mentioned Letter Coll^{l}.

Richard Randolph told me the papers &c relating to my affair Should be lodg'd with M^r. Geo: Webb to Settle the Matter with me, to whom I applied about it before and since Coll^l. Richard Randolph went to England who Saith no Such papers ever came to his hands. I examined his Book for what Money was paid the Treasurer for Mr.* Holloways Debt to the Country, and find there's £1015 " 9 " 3 paid by the Randolphs without any further deffinition, but he do's not know whether it was paid by them out of the produce of my Effects or for what it was paid, and as I am called upon by Bill in Chancery (now ripe for trial) am obliged to refer to S^r. John Randolphs Eeecut^rs. that that Money was paid in my behalf; and as I suppose Coll^l. P. R: and Coll^l. R: R: will be at the General Court you must entreat them to examine their fathers and S^r. John Randolphs Books and Papers concerning that Article, otherwise know not what trouble I may be brought into.

The value of that Estate when it was together was not less than £5000. There was upward of 6000 acres of very good Land, about 70 Negroes 35 hhd^s. of Tob^o. ab^t. 500 Barr^ls. of Corn ab^t. 200 head of Cattle, Hoggs, * * * * * , and necessaries for Six Plantations, and all that has been paid out of the produce of the Same is above mentioned except

*This was evidently to discharge a liability incurred by Col. Jones as surety on Mr. Holloway's bond as treasurer of the Colony. (See Camp. Hist. Va., page 415.)

£300 to Cary of which I have never had any Acct. in which I desire to be satisfied

THOS. JONES

I wrote to Coll. Richd. Randolph
concerning this Matter last Sum-
mer but never received any answer"

THE FOLLOWING IS COPIED FROM AN ORIGINAL OF A LETTER FROM (13) THOS. JONES TO HIS BROTHER (25) WALTER, THEN A STUDENT IN EDINBURG:

"Vga. July 31st, 1766.

Dr. B. W.

I recd. a Letter from you in May last dated 5th. March together with several others inclosed which shall be taken care of, (Mr. Pages by what means I know not was open, but it was immaterial as it was under cover to me, perhaps you might open it, so add, if so, you should be careful to secure it,) and another not until yesterday of the 24th Novr.

I have been in daily expectation of hearing from you, & I imagine there is now Letters for me in the Country of a later Date than your latest. I do assure you it gives me great pleasure to hear from you, therefore, pray, neglect no opportunity, and direct to me by what Ships you write if you can. It gives me infinite satisfaction to find you are so intent upon pursuing your Studies, & God grant that your endeavours may prove effectual, which I do not the least doubt of, if you continue firm in your resolu-

tions. Mr. Lee arrived here I think about 4 or 5 weeks past, it is thought he will make a great Figure, as soon as he came to Westmorl[d]. he might have had as many patients as he could attend, but his being there was only by way of visit to his Friends, & then to the Metropolis, where he is to reside.

Mr. Blair you write me is very promising, it really gives me great pleasure to find that America is like to produce so many & such useful Men. I hope you need no spur but if you did this is sufficient to raise a spirit of emulation in you, at least to equal any of your Countrymen. I speak positively for without flattery I think your Genius not inferior to most, therefore exert every faculty that is requisite, & give me joy when you return, which God grant I may live to see.

This Letter I hope you will receive safe, it goes in the Fly Capt. Scott, a ship of Mr. Chas. Goores of Liverpool Mercht. which Loaded in this River, you mention your having some Mercht. in Britain to apply to for Cash as your occasions may require, I think it much best, as the distance between us is so considerable disappointments may happen. I have wrote Mr. Goore to let me know by first opportunity whether he will supply you with Cash during your stay in Scotland as you may require it, & if he will he may depend upon me always having effects in his hands as far as will discharge £90 pr. annum, & if he does not chuse to do it, I must drop him & apply to some other Mercht. that will; but I believe there

is no doubt of his complying as I am a pretty considerable Shipper to him. I have Shipt him this year 12 heavy hhds., & have wrote to him to let you have immediately £50, which you may apply for & let him know that I have wrote you the purport of my Letter to him, and desire him to inform you if it will be agreeable to him to supply you as I have mentioned.

I am glad to hear you are so happily settled with Mrs. Tallock tho' I think you pay a very high board, but one would chuse to pay a little more to live comfortably, & to one's satisfaction. I desired you to enquire if you could meet with a young Man that would suit me as a Tutor to yr. Nephews & how much one might be got for by the year. I shall be obliged to you to make enquiry, & let me know by first opportunity.

Your Relations & Friends are all well I know of no changes since you left us—only that Mr. Wm. was married abt. 2 Months past, to Mrs. Carter. I have not seen him since, therefore can not tell what changes Matrimony has made upon him, your Sister Smith had a Daughter born abt. a month ago & yr. Sister Jones a Son abt. two, Christened Meriwether, Yr. Fd. Bathurst is to be married to Miss Patty Wales very soon. I approve much of your keeping up a correspondence with Mr. Page & Mr. Lewis & I think it is a Pity but you would write to some other of your Friends, Bathurst, Mr. * * *, Mr. Woodrop, &c, it may be no disadvantage to you hereafter."

LETTER FROM (25) DR. WALTER JONES TO HIS BROTHER THOMAS:

"London July 23, 1769.

My Dear Brother —

You will see by this Date that I am in this great Metropolis, according to my Proposal. You will probably expect to hear me speak of it with rapture; yet I can assure you I never was less fond of a Place. The exaggerated accounts which I had heard of London led me to conceive it more vast, more excellent than it is possible I believe for human Art to render any Town.

I have heard of the pleasures of London; but for my part I see none but such as are only competent to men of large Fortunes, or to men of no Principle — men of the first Class may I believe enjoy every thing this world can afford; the latter likewise may prosecute pleasures [in] which no honest man would wish to participate. A man of middle Stature and a Stranger is really in a wilderness — his weight is so extremely inconsiderable that he cannot see he has any connection with the thousands of his fellow creatures who every hour surround him. Now to me no State is so listless, so barren, so insupportable as that in which I am tossed about like an atom in the universe and deprived not of Society, but of the affectionate relations which render Society agreeable.

I have the pleasure to inform you that I obtained my Degree on the 12th of June last, & I flatter my-

self, with as much applause as I could reasonably have wished. With the utmost Sincerity possible, I have dedicated my Thesis to yourself & Dr. Cullen. The subject of it is the Bloody Flux, which is not a splendid one, but as it is amongst the worst Disorders with which our Country is often afflicted, I thought it my Duty to Study it particularly.

I was just beginning a letter to you when I received yours by Captn. Johnston.— I am extremely glad to hear that you have recovered; for my anxiety has been very great since I heard accidentally that you had been long afflicted with a Quartan.

Dr. Flood, it seems, thought it serviceable to let it run on, but this I apprehend, & indeed am confirmed by the opinions of my ablest Preceptors, that such a Doctrine is a Trick of the Profession and equally pernicious to the Health & Purse of the Patient.— During my medical studies I have often reflected upon the different Constitut[s] of my Friends, the different complaints under which I have known them to labour, or those to which they seem disposed.— You may be sure my Brother that in this whimsical, tho' anxious enquiry, you were a principal object —and I have been every time more & more convinced that nothing would be so serviceable to you as a regular course of exercise, at the same time avoiding the night air & the marshy Fogs which are so extremely pernicious to every Country where they subsist.

I imagine you have not received a letter which I wrote you to inform you that I had altered my Plan

of staying in London next Winter, on acct. of a change of Profess[rs] at Edinburgh. Dr. Cullen is to give a Course of Practice next Session; which from the small specimen he gave us for two months last Summer, are too valuable to be put in competition with any advantages I could get here — besides the expense of living here is much more enorm[s] than at Edinburgh. You may depend upon it that I shall not stay from you longer than I can avoid — I fear however that it will be midsummer or more before I shall see [you]. I cannot leave my College till the 1st of May so that probably by the Time I can go to London, secure a Passage and prepare my Things, it will be near June — I cannot expect less than a two months voyage, so that I apprehend you need not expect me before August.— Should no accident happen I hope to see you then, and if it is possibly in my Power before.—

I received the other day a Letter from Warden in which he expatiates on the intolerable Treatment which some of his Brother Tutors experience in Virg[a]— he contrasts his own situation with theirs, & says that it is quite unexceptional, only that he finds he is less looked upon as a Gentleman in Virg[a] than he was before — and that he is much at a loss for a room to retire to at night in order to study; which I fear is a want which, tho you were willing, the size of your House will not allow you to obviate.— It gives me the highest Satisfaction to think that I should have been instrumental in procuring you a man who

by his own acct fulfills his office so well. If such an allowance could be made for him conveniently, the boys I apprehend would find a full compensation from the additional improvement of their Tutor.

I am much obliged to you for the Resolves of our Assembly. I think they are drawn up with great Temper, Spirit, & Wisdom — they petition only for Rights of which nothg. but the most pernicious & accursed Politics could ever have attempted to deprive them; & which attempt I hope they never will accomplish.— The popular Party here, which indeed is the greater part of the nation, seem to make our cause their own; & accordingly the Grievances of America are mentioned among those complained of by the Middlesex & London petitions; & I hope will not be forgot in those of Surry, Buckinghamshire, and several other Counties which they say will petition soon. If the present Disputes between the People & ministry continue until the next Parliament it is to be hoped and indeed is said that our iniquitous Taxes will be repealed. If however affairs should be settled here, I fear the people of England would think our interests so separate that they would relapse into their former opposition.— Another thing that may blast our hopes are, any unreasonable Demands in consequence of any appearance of concession.—Thus, we heard lately that they intended to petition for a repeal of the Navigation Act, which confines our Trade.— Such a Proposal well authenticated, would be such a notorious, presumptous attempt to In-

dependancy that I am convinced the whole Island of Britain would take flame at it.

I have often expressed, as I felt, the most lively & gratefull sense of your paternal offices.— I cannot withhold it now, on account of the recent examples of them.— I waited on Mr. Russell this morning who behaved to me with great Politeness; said you had not specified in your Letter the sum he was to let me have; but concluded from your silence that you intended to extend it to the former extent — he came into it with great Readiness.— I have not yet spoken to Mr. Molleson on the Subject of your Letter, but he has invited me to his House & entertained me with great Good-nature.— Captain Greig however told me before I saw Molleson, that he wanted to know if I wanted money, as he had directions from you to supply me.— I have got an Invitation from Russel to go with him on Saturday to his Country Seat.

Just before I left Edinburgh I drew on Jordan for £25 about one half of which I still have.—When I arrived at London I went to him, & as there was 50£ of your order in his hands, I desired to know when I might apply should there be occasion — he told me you had very little Effects in his Hands, that your Letter was directed to himself & Maxwell, and as the Partnership was dissolved, it did not authorise him to give me any money — trusting however to your character, he did not hesitate to supply me, & would fulfill his engagement if necessary. Tho' I was a little anxious least there should be a necessity for being obliged,

yet it gave me a sensible pleasure to find such dependance placed on you. In every Instance of kindness & respect shown by these Gent^s^. to me, I look upon myself as the happy Proxy for you; for I am certain that as I am an entire Stranger, their motives must arise from their opinion of you.

I have frequently with the greatest exultation of Heart heard you made an honourable Exception to the generality of our Countrymen; who the merchants all declare are not only unwilling to Pay their Debts, but guilty of a Breach of Word.—This being a compl^t^. generally well founded, was by that infamous Cap^tn^. of clay & midgleys applied to you. Your Bill of 50£ will my D^r^. Brother be very acceptable, as I shall have less occasion for drawing on a merch here for more than the Effects in his Hands amount to.

It gives me great Pleasure to hear that I still possess the affection of my Friends.—I am sure they must have been very secure of, or indifferent about mine, since they have taken so little pains to renew it.—I am sure I cannot allege this against my sister Jones or the children — I have just got a fresh proof of her regard in 4 fine Hams.—When I heard of the Death of your youngest child, I was exceedingly concerned, especially on her mothers account; for my own part I received some confort, that Heaven had spared those who had already endeared themselves to me —

I have heard of Poor Bathursts Death for several

months — it was not less grievous than unexpected— he really was amongst those Friends who I thought with some confidence would welcome my return, should it happen.—The news shocked me in a peculiar manner, as I had not very long before heard of his marriage with Miss Wales; & had with pleasure reflected on the happiness he must enjoy with a woman, the accomplishments of whose person I was acquainted with, and the more valuable Disposition of whose mind I had heard with Praises from all that knew her.

You hinted a subject in your Letter of which my Heart must be the arbiter on my Part — whither the Tyrant may lead me I cannot tell — at present I find him entirely occupied with Gratitude for the enumerable ways of doing me good adopted by the best of Brothers in favour of

his with the most sincere Affection

WALTER JONES"

LETTER FROM (25) DR. WALTER[4] JONES TO HIS BROTHER (16) FREDERICK[4] JONES, OF NORTH CAROLINA:

"Dear Brother

Yr letter by Capt. Triplet gave me great pleasure after so total a want of all information concerning you, as for some years has taken place. I have been inquisitive to hear your fate during the great Revolution that has happened since we parted. The war

was very near you but I hope you escaped any particular loss. My Bro. has for three years been a resident at the beautiful Seat of Spring Garden, as you have heard; but 'Content that Shuns the Gilded bed' has not been his constant associate — his health has been extremely infirm and by every account I can hear, and I never fail to inquire, I fear his existence amongst us is of no long duration — his children are mostly married. Tom is to be to Miss Carter of Nomony, daughter of the former Counsellor. Catesby to Miss Turberville, daughter of John. Betsey to Gawin Corbin, of Caroline. Jenny to John Monroe of Westmoreland. Molly to Launcelot Lee of Berkley. Our brother William has sold out in King William, and as is his fate, I believe has not bettered himself by purchasing an estate in Gloster. I always advised him against that turn for change of place. By our sister Donald's death he got £2500 in value tho' he sold it I think for less than £2000. Our sister Burwell died as she lived, an excellent woman, her husband dying before entails were abolished has made Nat. a man of Great fortune, and his Brothers and Sisters beggars. Our worthy sister Smith is much as you left her, and honest Bro. Jack neither more industrious nor less good natured.

For my own part I am in circumstances the least adapted to my natural temper of any creature living. A very growing family, and a very laborious profession, would be sufficient restraint upon a disposition like mine, than which there never was one more

averse from what is called Care. But for nine years I have had unaided and alone, the entire Care of Mrs. Flood's 3 children together with the management of the most complicated and troublesome estate that ever devolved on my devorted head before. With all these perplexing qualities greatly multiplied by the difficult and hazardous times of War and paper money, and all the licentious perfidy, fraud, pride and poverty which are the offspring of rags and paper, and are perfectly epidemic with us. The scenes I have experienced deprive me of all patience on this subject. I shall therefore go on to a better prospect. Dr. William Savage, a nephew of Mr. Flood's, suddenly accumulated, during the war an immense estate, a great portion of which he left to his uncle's children. He lived in your State, and in the part about Edenton the estate lies. It is very uncertain what I shall get, but Billy Flood has certainly a great estate in lands, lots and houses. Notwithstanding the perplexity of my business here, I must shortly go to Edenton ; of my arrival there you shall have very early notice, and may I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you or your son ? God knows whether business will permit me to visit you ; but if it would, you may depend on seeing me. Our cousin John Cocke left me to-day. He talked much of visiting you, he having some inclination to go with me to Edenton. He is married to Miss Thornton, whose niece dying, lately left to their possession an estate worth £15,000 at least. I have given you all the news I can trust

to this letter — if we meet which God grant we may, we may have some more confidential discourse We all join in wishing you and your family every possible prosperity; and none with more cordial affection and sincerity than your

Dear Brother

W. Jones"

Public Proceedings had upon the Death of (353) Gen. Walter Jones.

"Headquarters Militia, D. C.,
Washington, *October* 16th, 1861.

The Officers of the Militia and Volunteers of the District of Columbia will appear in uniform this day, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the house of Dr. Thomas Miller, on F street, to attend the funeral of Major General Waler Jones, our late venerated commander.

The Division Major Generals will issue the necessary orders.

Wadsworth Ramsey,
Adjutant-General Militia D. C."

By order of Major Gen. Weightman.

"The Late Gen. Walter Jones.

At a meeting of the Members of the Bar and other officers of the several Courts of the District of Columbia, held at the court-room of the Circuit Court on Wednesday, the 16th instant, on the occasion of the death of the late Gen. Walter Jones.

On motion of Mr. Carlisle, Richard S. Coxe,

Esq., was elected Chairman, and JOHN A. SMITH, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. COXE, on assuming the chair, thus addressed the meeting:

GENTLEMEN AND BRETHREN: It is scarcely necessary to apprize you that this meeting of the members of the Bar has been convened for the purpose of adopting measures to indicate the feelings which have been awakened in our hearts by the intelligence of the death of Gen. WALTER JONES, and to co-operate in testifying our respect for the memory of that eminent member of our profession.

Under ordinary circumstances this simple annunciation would be all that would be expected from the Chair. This is, however, no ordinary case. The deceased occupied towards us almost a paternal character; he was the father of our bar; and his death compels us to pay more than the accustomed tribute of respect.

The personal relations which so long subsisted between the deceased and myself, if they do not demand at my hands something beyond the mere offering of a customary tribute to his memory, will, I trust, furnish me with an ample apology for a deviation from the ordinary formal routine of ceremony, and almost seems to demand of me some remarks upon the character and career of our deceased friend.

It is precisely thirty-nine years since, at my introduction to the bar of this District, I first had the pleasure of forming an acquaintance with Gen. Jones.

Introduced to him by several mutual friends, he received me with kindness and courtesy, and was the first to extend to me his countenance and aid in my new professional career. It was my good fortune a few years after to be afforded the opportunity to reciprocate this kindness by rendering an important service to Gen. Jones, and this interchange of good offices cemented a friendship which has never experienced the slightest interruption or coolness for more than a quarter of a century.

At the period of my first acquaintance with our lamented friend he was in the full meridian of his professional glory. For years at the Bar of the Supreme Court he maintained a high position among the eminent lawyers of the day. He had been the associate of Dexter and Rawle, of Tilghman, Dallas and Duponceau, of Pinkney and Stockton, and others equally distinguished. Marshall, Washington and their associates presided on the bench. Before that august tribunal causes of the deepest importance, involving principles in every department of the law, were discussed by those giants of the day, and the foundations of constitutional, commercial and public law, as adapted to our institutions, were then firmly established, and the noble structure of American jurisprudence under which we still live was erected. Subsequently Mr. Jones had as his competitors in this glorious field a Webster and a Wirt, a Binney and an Emmet, and an Ogden, with others whose names are familiar to all professional ears. In these scenes, and

with such rivals, it would have been a sufficient honor to have even couched a lance, and not inglorious to have sustained a defeat. Gen. Jones, however, contended against such adversaries on a footing of equality. He was par inter pares.

Think you, my younger brethren, that such eminence was attained only by means of a high order of intellect and lofty genius? However gifted in these respects he was acknowledged to be, he had been a persevering and laborious student. His professional acquirements were various, accurate and profound. He was equally familiar with the venerable common law, with equity jurisprudence, with the civil code, and international law. In brief, he was a deeply read, accomplished lawyer.

In combination with studies of a strictly professional character, General Jones was a ripe and good scholar. In his splendid efforts at the bar, his logical and learned arguments were illustrated and embellished by the most felicitous allusions to the most illustrious authors of ancient or modern times, to the writings of the poets and the philosophers, to historians and men of science. The beauties with which he thus adorned his arguments never obscured or enfeebled the power of his logic.

A Virginian by birth, educated in his native State, living at a period when our national institutions were in a state of formation, of progress in development and consolidation, familiar from his youth with many of the eminent statesmen of that eventful

period, his matured judgment and ripened experience made him a sound constitutional lawyer. On terms of personal intimacy in early life with Madison, equally so in after years with Clay, accustomed to the expositions of Marshall and his coadjutors, General Jones was an unswerving patriot. * * *

I cannot close this brief and imperfect sketch without a distinct reference to another feature in the character of our lamented friend. Gifted as he was by his Creator with an intellect the superior of which it has never been my fortune to encounter, all who knew him well will admit that he had a heart as large as was his mind. We all have witnessed the exhibition of this amiable characteristic of our friend. His intercourse with his brethren of the bar, not less with the youngest than the eldest, was uniformly marked by courtesy and kindness. The small altercations which will occasionally occur in our professional intercourse never left a permanent feeling of unkindness. His numerous relatives and friends — the poor, the oppressed, and the destitute — ever experienced the same, I may call it, tenderness of manner. After a long and active life, in constant intercourse with men of all shades and varieties of character, he has, it is believed, not left behind him one who entertains towards him a hostile or even unfriendly feeling. From the bottom of my heart, then, I can truly say of General Walter Jones—for myself personally, and I trust for many who hear me — I

revered him as a lawyer, I admired him as a scholar, I confided in him as a patriot.

On motion of Mr. Carlisle it was

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to consider and report to the meeting a course of proceeding suitable to the occasion.

Messrs. Fendall, Marbury, Carlisle, Davidge, and Redin were appointed to be the committee, and retired for consultation.

On the return of the committee, Mr. Fendall, on their behalf, presented for the consideration of the meeting the following report:

In assembling together at this moment of deep emotion, we feel that any endeavor to give fit utterance to our thoughts must be vain. "The glory hath departed from" us. It has pleased the Great Ruler of the Universe to terminate the life on earth of him to whom for more than half a century successive professional generations of the Washington bar have themselves regarded, and have held up to their countrymen, as the model of a great lawyer, an orator in the highest class of forensic eloquence, an accomplished scholar, a true patriot, a good citizen and a kind friend. We have ourselves witnessed, our fathers have described to us, and we have delighted to describe to our children, exhibitions of his mental power, which we feel a just pride in believing are not excelled in the annals of any forum, local or national, American or foreign. Though his life had been prolonged far beyond the ordinary limit, and

though physical infirmities had for many years withdrawn him from the active duties of the profession; yet so fresh, so vivid is the image of the past, so thick is the throng of rushing recollections, that we feel as if he were snatched from us in the midst of some glorious exertion of his genius, in the full blaze of his fame, like the sun in his noonday splendor suddenly eclipsed. From the sense of darkness and loneliness which creeps over us, we seek to escape by recalling some of the traits which we have seen, or which tradition has preserved, of the mighty intellect whose magic spell death only could break. In fond imagination we see our departed friend before us, enforcing some principle of constitutional law of deep import to his country, and bringing to the "height of his great argument"

> ——— "all the reasoning powers divine
> To penetrate, resolve, combine;
> And feelings keen and fancy's glow;"

a logic severe and subtle; the most captivating elocution, though little aided by gesture; rich, but never redundant illustrations, drawn from extensive and various reading, hived in a memory singularly retentive, and always applied with accurate judgment and in pure taste. We see him discussing a perplexed case, driven from one point to another, and at length, after an exhausting contest of many days, seeking refuge and finding victory in some new position. We see him engaged in some subordinate topic of civil rights of no intrinsic importance, but

clothed with dignity by the same earnest exertion of his high endowments. We call to mind the time when there were giants in the land — the days of Wirt, Pinkney, Webster, Tazewell, Dexter, Emmet, and other bright names — and we see our departed friend and associate their admitted peer, and the chosen champion against one or more of them in many a well-fought field, descending from the wars of the Titans to this forum, here to do battle, with all his strength, for some humble citizen in some humble cause; and often too with no other reward than the consciousness of doing good and the gratitude of the client. His heart ever warmed to resist injustice; his spirit ever kindled against the arrogance of power; his ear was never deaf to the cry of the oppressed. We see him again, thrown suddenly into a cause with imperfect, perhaps not any, knowledge of the facts and by the exercise of the faculty of abstraction, which he possessed in so wonderful a degree, study and master the whole case while in the act of speaking. We feel that achievements so hazardous could be possible to a mind only of extraordinary native energy, and of which the faculties had been brought by habits of constant discipline into absolute subjection to the will of its possessor. It was this faculty of calling into instant action all the resources of an intellect so vigorous, so active, so comprehensive, so fertile, so abundant, in the learning of his profession, so familiar with general science and literature, which led one of his most illustrious competitors to remark that if an

emergency could be supposed in which an important cause had been ruled for immediate trial, and the client was driven to confide it to some advocate who had never before heard of it, his choice ought to be Walter Jones.

The moral were aptly combined with the intellectual elements in the character of the deceased, which constitute it a professional model. Though a close and sometimes subtle, he was always a fair reasoner. Magnanimous in his pre-eminence, he was placable, when the momentary irritations incident to forensic discussion had subsided; candid in construing the motives and conduct of others; a courteous, and, to the younger members of the bar especially, a liberal adversary.

The Reports of the Supreme Court are the chief of the several imperfect records of his fame. In them may be seen distinct, however faint, traces of a master mind. But it was in the social circle, as in the case of Dr. Johnson, that its characteristics were most conspicuous. The "careless but inimitable" beauties of his conversation gave delight to every listener. A stenographer might have reported it with the strictest fidelity, and yet nothing would have been found to deserve correction. His most casual remark was in a vein of originality, and couched in terms terse, succinct, sententious and of the purest English. He always used the very word which was most appropriate to the thought; and, as has been said of another, every word seemed to be in its proper place,

and yet to have fallen there by chance. An habitual student of the philosophy of language in general, and of the English in particular, he was impatient of the pedantries and affectations which he saw defiling his mother tongue. No writer nor speaker had a keener sense of the force of the English idiom : nor Swift, nor Chatham, nor Junius knew better that words are things.

His local situation alone prevented opportunities for his engagement, had he desired it, in the public councils. The only public employment of a permanent character which he ever accepted, was that of Attorney of the United States for the District of Potomac in 1802, and for the District of Columbia in 1804, under appointments from President Jefferson, and which he resigned in 1821. To the honor and true interests of his country he clung with a devotion beginning in boyhood and continuing fervid to his dying hour. Born early enough to have known personally the Father of his Country, he reverenced the name of Washington, and was among the foremost and most earnest in the pious enterprise of erecting a national monument to his memory. In early youth the deceased was in habits of association with the great chiefs of the Revolutionary era, and of that immediately following it. He was the political disciple of Madison, and the cherished friend of that virtuous statesman, as he was also of Marshall and of Clay. His knowledge of the history of his country, derived from personal intercourse and observation as

well as from reading, was ample and accurate. Public spirited, he was prompt, even in his busiest years, to co-operate in enterprises and establishments, civil and military, having for their object the public good. As one of the founders and leading spirits of the American Colonization Society, his name will ever be revered by all to whom patriotism and philanthropy are dear.

We could linger long to contemplate the image of our illustrious friend in the walks of private life; to dwell on his many virtues; on his sincerity, his manliness, his benevolence; on the affectionate kinsman, the faithful friend, the warm heart, and the open hand. But time warns us that we must hasten to our mournful office of consigning a great and good man to that tomb from which we humbly trust he is to rise to a blessed eternity.

Resolved, That, in testimony of our respect for the memory of the deceased, this meeting will in a body proceed from the court-room to attend his funeral, at one o'clock this afternoon, and will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be instructed to present these proceedings to the Circuit, District, and Criminal Courts of the District of Columbia at their next several sessions, and to request that the same may be entered on the minutes of the said courts.

The report and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Davidge, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the secretary of this meeting be instructed to cause these proceedings to be published in the newspapers of the city, and that the chairman be instructed to transmit a copy of them to the family of the deceased.

RICHARD S. COXE, *Chairman.*
JOHN A. SMITH, *Secretary.*"

"DEATH OF GEN. WALTER JONES.

NATIONAL MONUMENT SOCIETY,
WASHINGTON, *October* 15, 1861.

At a meeting of the Society, held this day, the following resolutions were, on motion, adopted:

Resolved, That this Society has learnt with profound grief that Gen. Walter Jones is no more.

Resolved, That, in the death of this eminent man, his country has lost a citizen whose genius, learning, and eloquence had long been an honor to the American name, and whose patriotism was ever fervent and devoted, from early youth to the close of a long and respected life; that the American Bar has been deprived of one of its most shining ornaments, this community of a member whose high endowments, moral and intellectual, were a source of honest pride to it for half a century, and his connexions and friends a wise and affectionate counsellor, ever ready with his aid and guidance.

Resolved, That this Society feel with peculiar sen-

sibility their share in the general bereavement occasioned by this dispensation of Providence; they mourn for an associate in their labors, among the foremost and most constant in wakening his fellow-citizens to their pious duty to the memory of the Father of his Country.

Resolved, That, in manifestation of their respect for the memory of the deceased, this Society will attend his funeral in a body, and will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

(Extract from the minutes.)

JOHN CARROLL BRENT."

CONTEMPORARY NEWSPAPER NOTICE OF HIS FUNERAL:

"The funeral of the late Gen. Walter Jones took place to-day at one o'clock, from the residence of Dr. Miller, on F street, and was attended by the members of the bar, and various distinguished individuals, civil and military, and many citizens who had long known and admired him; the ceremonies being of a very interesting character. During the morning there had been a meeting of the legal gentlemen, in the court-rooms, to denote their sense of the loss of the community and profession by the death of Gen. Jones. Richard S. Coxe, Esq., presided, and the venerable Philip R. Fendall, Esq., addressed the meeting in reference to the bereavement. He passed a most beautiful and appreciative eulogy upon the life and character of the deceased. The leading incidents of

Gen. Jones' life were sketched, the evidence of his high attainments alluded to when he contended with contemporary giants and his exalted moral attributes also depicted, with his patriotism and love of country to the latest hour of his life. Mr. F.'s remarks were very chaste, and their discriminating truthfulness found an echo in the bosoms of those present. He concluded by offering resolutions of condolence and esteem, and wearing the usual badge of mourning, which were adopted.

At the funeral Rev. Dr. Gurley officiated in the religious ceremonies, and the pall-bearers were Judge Dunlap, Judge Crawford, Mr. Marbury, W. W. Corcoran, Gen. Force, Mr. Ogle Tayloe, Mr. William Selden, Mr. Carberry, Mr. J. M. Carlisle and Mr. R. C. Weightman. Gen. Scott was present but could not act as pall-bearer on account of feebleness of health. A number of the officers of the militia and of the District attended in uniform."

LETTER FROM (353) GEN. WALTER JONES TO HIS SON (376) WALTER, THEN A STUDENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., *Feby:* 10th, 1829.

Dear Walter,

I have only time to say come home instantly on receipt of this. I make a remittance to Mr. Brokenborough by this mail that will supply you the means to pay off your bills and bear your expenses home.

Do not leave a cent of debt behind you. I take this opportunity to say let it be your polar star in the economy of life as boy or man shun debt. Debt contracted either from vicious indulgence, useless extravagance or even benevolence is one of the most pernicious clogs upon all the elastic powers of thought and action, a noxious and obscure vermin that silently sucks the life blood of honor, dignity, independence and all generous and manly aspirations.

Pack up all your books carefully and bring them with you.

Remember me affectionately to Robert Lee, and invite him pressingly to accompany you and assure him of every welcome here. Perhaps, so suddenly called on, he may not be in funds ; if so, you can draw enough from Mr. Brokenborough to bear the expenses of both of you. I consider the epidemic you mention as of the highest malignity and most imminent danger to every inmate of the college, & though comparatively few deaths have yet occurred there is no security against the most sudden & fatal turn to the disease ; indeed I think this highly probable. Besides the symptoms of the disease, short of a fatal tendency, are extremely detrimental to the constitution of youth, & may either permanently or for a series of years affect its stability & soundness. If you have a desire to see Mr. Madison you can take the stage only as far as Orange C. H., there hire a horse and spend a day with him. His society, even for so short a period, will give you a glimpse of the glorious effects of

strenuous and long continued cultivation of the intellect, leading youth and manhood to the heights of excellence and power ; — not power characterized by its mere force & momentum, but by its utility & beneficence, while the night of age & imbecility is kept at a distance by the continued irradiations of the mind, like the sun, at the command of Joshua, standing still on Gibeon. Virtue, intelligence, industry, high aims and corresponding exertions are now the moral Joshuas that are to work this miracle in the moral world. In the greatest haste I remain your truly affectionate & anxious father

W. Jones"

Letter from (13) Thos. Jones to John Turberville of "Hickory Hill," Westmoreland Co., Va., whose Daughter Married (29) Catesby Jones.

"Dear Sir —

My son Catesby tells me that he intends to pay his addresses to your daughter, Miss Letty, and that he has already spoke to you upon this subject ; that you returned him for answer, you had no objections either to him or his connections, but that your daughter was too young, that you intend to give her two thousand pounds whenever she married, and that you would be glad to know what expectations * * * is likely to have. I have a sincere regard Sr. for you & your family * * * Miss Letty is a very amiable and deserving young Lady, of consequence I can have no objection to such a connection, and if Catesby succeeds, I will

immediately give him up my Clerk's place, which, before these disturbances, was worth one year with another, £400, and as the Courts of Justice are now open, it certainly will not be less; I shall give him all the assistance in my power in my Lifetime, and at my death, I shall at least give him an equal share with the rest of my Sons; and my present intention is to give him the plantation whereon I live, but this I will not oblige myself to do, lest I should have an inclination to dispose of it & purchase another more advantageous.

I will purchase for him as soon as it is in my power, a plantation sufficient to work six or eight hands, with a convenient dwelling house thereon, there are two in Cherry Point which I expect will be for Sale soon, it is probable it may be one of these. Catesby is very industrious, and if he should succeed, with what I can do for him and the £2000 you engage to give your daughter, I doubt not but he will soon make a genteel fortune.

I am Dr. Sr. with great regard,

Yr. Obedt. Servt.

* * * * *

March * * 1778"

LETTER FROM THE SAME GENTLEMAN TO COUNCILLOR CARTER OF "NOMONY HALL," LANCASTER CO., VA., WHOSE DAUGHTER MARRIED (28) THOS. JONES.

"Sir —

My son Thomas informs me that he

has been so happy as to gain the Affections of your daughter Miss Fanny, to whom he expects soon to be married; it gives his Mother and myself great pleasure that he has made so prudent a choice; we can not have the least objection to a young Lady of Miss Fanny's general amiable good Character, brought up under the immediate inspection of so genteel and worthy Parents as Mr. Carter and his Lady are. You may depend Sr: that Mrs. Jones and myself will do every thing in our power towards their living in ease and affluence, and promoting their happiness; to accomplish which good end, we doubt not but you and Mrs. Carter will most cheerfully contribute. Our respectful Compliments attend yourself & your Lady, and the rest of your Family—

I am Sr. with very great respect; Yr. Obdt. Servt:

THOS. JONES

December 4th 1781

I intend to make my son a deed & give him immediate possession of the Plantation whereon I live containing about 700 Acres of Land, to leave the Furniture in the house except a very few Articles, the Stocks that are upon the plantation 11 or 12 working Slaves, which is all I can do at present, having lost a good many Slaves that went to the Enemy, at my death I shall at least give him an equal proportion with my other Children with these conditions, that if the Land in Hanover

County devised to my wife by her late brother Mr. Meriwether Skelton should be given to him, which I am pretty certain will be the case if he chuses it, then the Land in Northumb^{d} to revert to me. As it will be a satisfaction to me & no doubt to the young people, you will oblige me by letting me know what provision you propose to make for your daughter—"

In this connection we give Col. Carter's reply to the above:

"Col Tho^{s} Jones—

"Sir—Your letter of yesterday is now before me—Your son Mr. Tho^{s} Jones intends to return today to your house in Northum^{d} County—I myself shall sett out to visit a neighbor by a former appointment—for these Reasons I cannot write a full answer to your letter mentioned above—I can only inform you that I propose to give an absolute Estate immediately of those things which I shall hereafter mention, to my daughter Frances Carter—Namely five hundred Acres of forrest Land in Westm^{d} County—eight or ten negroes old & young, in families—and some live stock Myself and family present their Compliments to you & Mr^{s} Jones & the

Relations of your family—I am

Sir—your very Hum Servt

ROBT CARTER"

LETTER FROM THE WIFE OF (13) THOS.[4] JONES, WHO WAS SALLY SKELTON, TO HER SON (28) THOS.[5] JONES.

"Spring Garden

Dear Tom —

I am sorry you have defer'd coming over till the fall, as the Creditors of the Estate are continually plagueing me and inquiring if there is no provision made to pay them, and I am illy able to bear their duns, as I was taken the other day with a miliary fever, and am very unwell at present. I will be glad if you will look over the last acts of Assembly as I have been informed since I saw you that Lands cou'd not be taken to pay British debts, if so you and myself might have come to a positive agreement with regard to this place. If you come upon my terms I had as li've make you a deed for this place now as at any time, for me to have my life in it, and that there should be a proper provision made for such of my children as are unprovided for.

My love to you, Fanny, and your Children; also to Catesby, his wife and family. And believe me to be Dear Tom

Your affectionate Mother

SALLY JONES

July 6th, 1786."

PART OF A LETTER FROM (28) THOS. JONES TO HIS BROTHER (37) BATHURST JONES.

"Aug.t 10th, 1792

Dear Brother

I am just setting out with my Family on a trip up the Bay, partly on Business, but chiefly on account of my Health. Our Brothers Jekyll & Skelton are to be of the party and we wish you could make another. We will I believe go on Board tomorrow — and if nothing happens shall return in about four Weeks. We call on my Brother Catesby in the Time." * * *

THE FOLLOWING MEMOIR OF (229) THOS.[6] HENRY JONES WAS TAKEN FROM THE MINUTES OF THE VIRGINIA CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, ADOPTED AT ALEXANDRIA, NOV., 1860:

"Thomas H. Jones was born and brought up in Gloucester county, Va. At an early age he professed conversion and united with the M. E. Church. Conceiving it to be his duty to preach, but deeming his education inadequate for such a position, he went to Randolph Macon College, and applying himself diligently to his studies, graduated with credit at that institution. While at college, he won the universal esteem of the faculty and students by his consistent walk and godly life. His influence there in favor of religion, as all who knew him at that time will testify, was marked and extensive.

Probably few young men have ever passed through a college course with such a record of piety, unblemished by a stain, as that which distinguished our beloved brother Jones.

In 1841 he was received on trial in the Virginia Conference. Two years thereafter he was ordained deacon and in 1845 ordained an elder. From the time he was received on trial, to the day of his death, he was an earnest and successful preacher and faithful pastor to the full measure of his ability. He had, as many of the members of this Conference know peculiar and severe trials, but amid them all, he bore himself as a Christian minister, having the confidence and esteem of preachers and people. He died of typhoid fever, September 12, 1860 at the residence of B. H. Jones, Esq., near Scottsville, Albemarle county, Va. His illness was severe, but through all the duration of those painful days and nights, he was patient and resigned. He seemed, nearly all the time, to be engaged in devotional exercises. As he approached the hour of death, his faith was unshaken, and his pure and peaceful spirit calmly awaited the call to the skies. His family, who resided in the city of Richmond, reached his bedside a few days before he died. He called them around him, blessed them in the name of God, enjoined them to meet him in Heaven, and with a tenderness and pathos that touched every heart, urged his little ones to love and serve the God of their father. Just a few minutes before his death, he exclaimed, 'Now

Lord let thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation.' Among his last words, he repeated the entire hymn, 'Come on my partners in distress.' In great triumph he passed to his reward on high.

Copied from the Conference Minutes.

Teste

PAUL WHITEHEAD, *Secretary.*"

EXTRACTS FROM A SKETCH OF (172) CATESBY AP ROGER JONES, PREPARED BY CAPT. ROBERT D. MINOR, AT ONE TIME OF THE U. S. NAVY, AFTERWARDS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES NAVY:

" He was born in Clarke county, Virginia, in the valley of the Shenandoah at the foot of the Blue Ridge. His father was Genl. Roger Jones, for many years Adjt. Genl. of the U. S. Army, and he was named after his uncle Commodore Catesby Jones of the U. S. Navy. On his mother's side he is closely connected with the Pages and Lees of Va.

Educated with a view of entering the Navy he received an appointment as midshipman at an earlier age than usual in order to serve under his uncle, then in command of the Exploring Expedition. His services as a midshipman were continuous, and when examined for promotion he took a very high stand in a class remarkable for talent and professional skill. His duties while in the U. S. Navy were unusually active and varied. He served through the war with Mexico, at first in the Gulf and then on the West coast, and

was at one time attached to the naval batteries in the siege of Vera Cruz. He was the first officer of the U. S. Navy who had circumnavigated the world three times. He served in the U. S. Coast Survey with Maury, and at the Naval Observatory. Recognizing the vital importance of Ordnance, he paid especial attention to it in all its branches, and while studying it he was three years with Dahlgren, and assisting him in constructing his experiments which resulted in the introduction of the Dahlgren gun, which completely revolutionized the * * * of the navy. The U. S. steam frigate "Merrimac" subsequently so well known in the Confederacy as the iron-clad Virginia was the first ship equipped with these heavy guns, and at the particular request of Dahlgren Lieut. Jones was ordered to her as ordnance officer, being at that time the only one in the navy besides the inventor familiar with the working of these new guns on their novel carriages. At the expiration of the cruise of the Merrimac, he was selected by Dahlgren as his executive officer of the ordnance ship Plymouth, on board of which, for the first time, in any navy, was mounted an eleven-inch gun, an experiment which proved eminently successful. A regulation of the navy department in regard to this ship was that the officers should be changed each year, but Lieut. Jones was continued as her executive officer until near the end of the cruise, when he was directed to return immediately to Washington, and ordered as ordnance officer of the Paraguay expedition. He

was the only officer recalled from a foreign station to serve in this squadron. Jones like a true Virginian felt a pride in his State, and believed that his allegiance was due first to her, and also believed in the right of secession. When Virginia seceded he chanced to be in Richmond on that eventful day, and altho' attached to the Union and devoted to his profession, he immediately resigned his commission in the navy of the U. S. He and Capt. Pegram, who had also resigned at the same time, were appointed captains in the Va. navy by Gov. Letcher and ordered to Norfolk. Capt. Jones under Capt. Pegram organized an expedition and seized the naval powder magazine, in which he was assisted by Lieuts. Sinclair and Harrison, from under the guns of the frigate Cumberland and other men-of-war. To divert attention he directed a sham attack to be made on the navy yard.

The battle of Manassa was fought with this powder, and in fact there was little other for months afterwards in the Confederate States. Returning to Norfolk, after taking the powder to Richmond, he found that the Federal ships had sailed leaving the navy yard in flames. He was appointed * * * and chief of staff to the commanding officer, and assisted energetically in placing the harbor in a state of defense until early in May when he was ordered to the defense of James river. He erected and commanded the batteries at Jamestown Island, keeping them by the closest attention in an admirable state of efficiency and discipline, for which he was highly

complimented by Generals Lee and Magruder. The volunteer soldiers, many of whom were of the best families in the State, gentlemen of education and refinement, were at first restless under the trammels of this strict discipline, but soon learned to appreciate it and their commander. He was in great request at this time, the Governor of Tennessee having tendered him a high command in that State, which the Governor of Virginia was unwilling he should accept, as Gen'l Lee represented that his services could not be dispensed with in Virginia at so critical a period. Disappointed at obtaining the facilities for erecting these batteries — which had been promised him, he took the responsibility of carrying on the work without the aid of the government, and appealed to the people of the neighborhood who promptly responded by sending negroes, materials and provisions, and so energetically was the work pushed that guns were actually mounted and fired before a single soldier was on the island; Jones himself loading and firing the first gun with his own hands. While in command at Jamestown Island, in conjunction with Lieutenants Brooke and Minor, he experimented upon targets representing the section of a ship, to test the angle of inclination, thickness of iron, and disposition of different kinds of wood required to resist the penetration by shot of heavy weight with a view to the construction of the armor of the iron-clad steamer Virginia, then preparing for service at Norfolk. Railroad iron and rolled iron plates were each experimented

upon with heavy guns, and the experience thus gained, the thickness of iron and angle of inclination adopted in constructing the Virginia. In November, '61, he was ordered to the Merrimac or Virginia, as she was afterward called, as the executive and ordnance officer, and directed to select her battery, superintend its equipment, and was made responsible for its efficiency. Jones was the first officer ordered to the ship.

The Secretary of the Navy in his office handed him the Navy Register with a request to select officers for the vessel, and those then designated by him were ordered to her. Steps were promptly taken to obtain a crew, an order having been issued by the War Department permitting soldiers to volunteer for the ship, and Jones sent officers to the various camps to obtain them, in which great difficulties were encountered, the colonels and captains being exceedingly loath to give up good men — some positively refused to do so, and were court-martialed. After great exertions a crew was obtained, most of them being landsmen. Some of the "so-called" volunteers had bad characters from their commanding officers, who could not manage them, and were brought on board in double irons. Jones immediately had their irons struck off, and informed them that he would have no forced volunteers on board, and that if they wished to remain they could do so and start fair with the other men, and make a character for themselves. This course proved eminently judicious, as some of them were the best men on board, and after serving

on board the Virginia followed Jones to another command.

The batteries selected consisted of &c. * * *

The prow was of cast iron bolted to the stem and projecting several feet from it. Jones condemned the material of which it was made and the mode of fastening and predicted that it would be lost on the first collision. His strenuous and repeated efforts to have it changed were unavailing. It will be seen that his prediction was unfortunately verified.

* * * * * * *

Capt. Franklin Buchanan had been ordered as flag officer though he remained in charge of his bureau till late in February, leaving Jones, whose rank was only that of Lieutenant, to fit out and equip the ship. In order that he might not be interfered with in this duty no commander was ordered to the vessel.

Flag Officer Buchanan made a rigid inspection of the ship immediately after joining her, and found her in admirable condition, and expressed himself very highly gratified.

The engines had been thoroughly overhauled, and improved in some particulars, but still were not trustworthy.

It had been determined to make the attack by night on the frigates Cumberland and Congress lying at anchor off Newport News. All preparations were made for doing so, the ship's sides being heavily slushed under the belief that it would tend to aid in

glancing off the projectiles that might strike her. But the pilots, of whom there were five on board, announced, only a few hours before the hour fixed upon for her departure, their objection to take the ship out at night, after having previously consented and made their arrangements to do so. This was on Thursday night and the ship did not leave the navy yard until Saturday morning about 11 o'clock.

What estimate the officers of the Merrimac had of Jones may be inferred from their having asked after the fight that he might be retained in command until Buchanan recovered from his wounds. Another severe test proving his intelligence and efficiency was that not a single improvement in the working or efficiency of the battery could be suggested after the two days' fight, by any of the officers, captains of guns, or quarter gunners, though each one was separately asked if he could suggest any improvement."

The following letter from the Secretary of the Confederate States Navy to (172) Catesby ap R. Jones explains itself:

"Richmond, Sept. 16th, 1864.

Comr.

C. ap R. Jones, C. S. N.
Chf. of Ordnance Works,
Selma, Ala.

Sir;

Your letter of the 5 Inst. has been received. The services which you are rendering at Selma are

regarded by this Department as more important to the Country than any which you could otherwise perform in the Navy, and not less valuable to its best interests than those which are being rendered by any other Naval officer.

You can be placed in the Provisional Navy at any time, and you were not so placed under the President's views of its organization, only because your services in your present sphere of duty were regarded by me as indispensable; and were you now withdrawn from it, I would find it extremely difficult to supply your place. I trust that the efficient discharge of the important duties devolved upon you, and which necessarily preclude you from Sea service, will not be found to decrease your right to, and your chances of, advancement in a profession in which you are regarded as in all respects, a most efficient officer.

Very Respty
Yr Ob Servt.
S. R. MALLORY
Sec Navy."

The following extract is taken from a letter headed, "Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, D. C. Jany 28, 1884," and was written by S. V. Benét, Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance, in reference to the ordnance books kept by (172) Catesby ap R. Jones while in charge of the Ordnance works at Selma:

"These documents have been examined carefully

by the Board. They are very interesting and evince great care and ability in their preparation. The correspondence between officers of such scientific renown as Rains, Catesby ap R. Jones, Garesche, Brook, and Cuyler is of particular interest not only to the military man but to the general reader as illustrative of the faithful and intelligent work of able men under adverse circumstances." * * *

The Following is a Certificate of Service rendered the Allied Republics (172) by Catesby ap R. Jones:

"The undersigned Chief Clerk of the Department of Foreign Affairs of Peru, and Ex-secretary of the late Confidential Mission of the Peruvian Government to the United States of America, Certifies:

1st. That Captain Catesby ap R. Jones left the City of New York on the 20th of January, 1866, for the South Pacific, via Panama, under a contract with Sr. Benjamin Vicunia Mackena to enter the service of the Chilian Government: that he left together with Sr. Mariano Alvarez and the undersigned, and all three arrived at Callao on the 9th of February, and immediately proceeded to see President Prado and Sr. Jose Galvez, Secy of War and the Navy.

2nd. That in said first conference, and also in many other conferences held by Capt. Jones with Sr. Galvez in which Sr. Alvarez was present, and also the undersigned acting as Interpreter, it was resolved by the Supreme Chief that Capt. Jones should stay

in Peru as his services would be more useful here than in Chili.

3d. That in consequence, Capt. Jones did remain in Lima until the 28th of Feb'y, being during that time consulted by the Secretary of War on several matters of public interest in relation to the defenses of the Republic, and especially in connection with the batteries of Callao, which he examined, accompanied by the Secretary, the Engineer Sr. Malinowski, and the undersigned, and on which he presented a Report. The triumph of the 2nd of May is greatly due to the advice given by Capt. Jones, and to his ideas expressed to the Engineer of the batteries and to the Secretary of War.

4th. That the Government thought of employing Capt. Jones in different ways, for example; in establishing a cannon foundry in Peru, which idea was given up; in commanding the Squadron of Peru, or a vessel like the "Dunderburg," which ideas were not accepted by Capt. Jones, so as not to affect the susceptibility of the native officers; and finally it was decided that Capt. Jones could best serve Peru in the United States, advising and helping the Agents of Peru there in all War measures that the Peruvian Government should think fit to adopt. In consequence of this resolution, Capt. Jones left Callao for the U. S. on the steamer of the 28th February, 1866. Sr. Alvarez, as confidential agent, and the undersigned as Secretary left also for New York on next steamer of 14th March.

5th. That all arrangements and the contract with Capt. Jones were verbal but perfectly well understood on both sides, both by Capt. Jones on one side and by Secretary Galvez and Sr. Alvarez on the other.—Now that Sr. Galvez is unfortunately dead, the undersigned considers himself in duty bound to solemnly declare, as he most willingly does it hereby at the request and for the benefit of Capt. Jones;—that it was fully understood and agreed by the Government of Peru represented by the Secretary of War, Sr. Galvez, that Capt. Jones while in the Peruvian service should receive as his pay (4000) four thousand Soles per annum, and besides a per diem of (5) five Soles for his personal daily expenses. In consequence when Capt. Jones left Peru on 28th February, he received 1000 Soles for three months pay in advance (as is proved in a separate document) and Mr. Alvarez received the order to give him the per diem. Afterwards on 18th July, Messrs. Barril Bros. of N. York paid Mr. Alvarez for Capt. Jones (1910) one thousand nine hundred and ten Soles for the pay of Capt. Jones for the quarter from May 11th to Aug. 11th inclusive the per diem for the six months from Feb. 11th to Aug. 11th.

6th. The undersigned finally certifies and declares, as an act of justice to Captain Catesby ap R. Jones, that from the moment he left N. York in January 1866, to the present moment, he has been entirely and professionally devoted to the service of Peru and

Chili, and exclusively engaged in the cause of the Allied Republics, being of inestimable service to Messrs. Alvarez, Barreda, Vicuna Mackenna, and Erraxuris, winning by his immense acquirements and dignified manners the admiration and friendship of all South Americans.

Lima, February 12th, 1867.

J. Frederico Elmore."

The Following is a Copy of a Letter Written by Gen'l Lee recommending (193) C. Lucian Jones for Promotion in the Confederate States Navy:

"This application is respectfully submitted to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy — Mr. Jones is the son of Gen'l Roger Jones formerly Adj't Gen'l of the Army of the United States. At the commencement of the war he came to Virginia, and has been ever since in the Confederate service as he relates. He is a young gentleman of unexceptionable character, zealous, attentive, and conscientious, in the discharge of his duties. When in command of the Depart. of South Carolina, Georgia, &c., I had the opportunity of witnessing his attention to duty, and of knowing the estimation in which he was held by the Naval Officers on that Station.

He is a brother of Commander Catesby Jones, whose ability and services are known to you.

R. E. Lee,

General."

THE FOLLOWING MEMOIR OF THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF (231) J. LUCIUS[8] DAVIS, JR., WAS TAKEN FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE:

"In memoriam of J. Lucius Davis, Jr., of Henrico County, Va. 10th Va. Cal.

The brave young soldier whose name stands at the head of this Sketch was born in 1842. His father, Col. J. Lucius Davis, a graduate of West Point and well known as a military man in Richmond, was living at the beginning of the war on his farm not far from that city. Here he had given his sons, of whom Lucius was the eldest, such thorough training in all manly accomplishments as fitted them especially for military service. Their boldness and skill in horsemanship being proverbial. Lucius in addition to his accomplishments in this direction showed a decided literary talent at an early age. His father's taste leading him to the study of the Oriental languages, Lucius was early placed under the instruction of Rev. Dr. Michelbacher, a well known rabbi in Richmond, and made such rapid progress in Hebrew that when about twelve years old he was able to read the Old Testament fluently as well as to write in Hebrew with great facility. Being at the University at the beginning of the war he joined the University Rifles as a private and served with this company five or six months. He then entered in one of the companies of his father's

regiment, the 10th Virginia Cavalry, and in a short time was promoted to the lieutenancy and performed his duties faithfully and creditably throughout the arduous campaign of 1862. A lull then taking place in military operations he resigned his commission and entered the Virginia Military Institute. Here he remained until he heard of his father's capture in the last Maryland Campaign, when he rejoined his company and served in its ranks as a private until the day of his death.

On Friday, the 24th of June, 1864, in a cavalry fight near Samaria Church, Charles City County, Va., the 10th Regiment was ordered to charge a well entrenched force of the enemy. As the regiment swept across the field young Davis shouted to his company, 'Look out boys, I will be the first in the enemy's works.' And so he was. Just as he was passing over the parapet he received, full in his face, the charge fired from the gun of one of the foe stooping behind the works, and fell dead. Inspired by his brave example his comrades rushed on, stormed the works, avenged his death, and gained a victory for the cause that had brought about the death of one of their bravest boys. His remains, together with those of a cousin killed at the same time, were buried in the cemetery of Immanuel Church near his old home in Henrico.

Lucius Davis was in private life genial and pleasant, yet exceedingly modest and diffident. On the field of battle he was as brave as a lion, quiet in dan-

ger, undaunted by death. A true and devoted Christian he rejoined his brother, Llewellen, who like himself had fallen a sacrifice to patriotic devotion. Both of them were privates in the 10th Cavalry, and first and second sons of an earnest defender of the lost cause, who himself has passed away from earth."

From an Official Copy of the Will of (31) Lawrence Bathurst:

"In the name of God amen, I Lawrence Bathurst of Essex County, Virginia being sick & weak but of sound mind & Memory doe make and ordaine this my last Will and Testament in Manner and forme following.—

And first I bequeath my soul into the hands of God that gave it hoping through the Merritts of my blessed Savior Christ Jesus to obtain remission of my sins, and my body to the earth from whence it was taken, to be decently Interred at the discretion of my Executors hereafter named— Item I give unto my Cos: Mary Meriwether my own Riding Horse— Item I give and bequeath unto my three Brothers in law William Tomlin Francis Meriwether and Drury Stith all the rest of my estate to be equally divided betwixt them, either in Virginia or else where, and lastly I doe Constitute and appoint two of my Brothers in law aforesaid William Tomlin and Francis Meriwether my Ex–trs to this my last will and Testament, as Witness my hand and Seal

this twenty nineth day of December Seventeen Hundred and four. Signed Sealed and Published in the presence of us.— Those words interlined before assigned.

LAWRENCE BATHURST. [SEAL]

his
William W Grinell
mark
Will. Dangerfield

Proved by the oaths of Wm. Grinell & William Dangerfield In Essex County Court Ye 11th day of Febry: 1705 and recorded

Teste Richard Buckner Cl Curt
A Copy Teste James Roy Micou Clk
E. Cty. Ct. Va.
March 24th 1881"

The will of which the greater part is here copied is recorded in Richmond County Clerk's Office, Va., and was admitted to probate there Dec. 3d, 1793:

"In the name of God amen. I William Fauntleroy of Naylors hole in the county of Richmond being in my perfect senses and calling to mind the uncertainty of this life do make this my last Will and Testament in Manner following.— My Soul I cheerfully resign to God who gave it me in hope of pardon, and acceptance through my blessed redeemer — my body to the Earth to be interr'd at the discretion of my Executors and my worldly Estate God has blessed me with I give and devise in manner following —
Imprimis It is my desire the following Slaves Tom

and his wife Rohlana, Rogor and his wife Nelly have their freedom.

Item. I give and bequeath to my Son Moore Fauntleroy what I formerly gave him, also one Seventh part of my Slaves not disposed of and one fifth part of my personal Estate and my Servant Somerset to him and his heirs forever — I also give him during his natural life all my tract of land called the old plantation Supposed to be one thousand acres, likewise one hundred pounds to be raised out of my Estate for his Medical Services to my white & black family.

Item. I give and bequeath to my Son John Fauntleroy what I formerly gave him Likewise my Tract of Land called the old plantation (after the death of my Son Moore) to him & his heirs forever— Likewise I give and bequeath to my said Son John one seventh part of my Slaves and one fifth part of my personal Estate to him & his heirs forever.

Item. I give and bequeath to my Son Griffin Murdock Fauntleroy what I formerly gave him that he has now in his possession likewise one Seventh part of my Slaves and one fifth part of my personal Estate and the land I bought of William Ford adjoining Cat point warehouse to him and his heirs forever.

Item I give and bequeath to my Son Joseph Fauntleroy what I formerly gave him and one Seventh part of my Slaves and one fifth part of my personal Estate to him & his heirs forever.

Item I give and bequeath to my Son Robert Fauntleroy my Tract of Land called Naylors hole likewise one fifth part of my personal Estate—and I give to his Wife the Mulatto Girl Betsy to them and their heirs forever—likewise it is my desire if none of my Executors will receive one Seventh part of my Slaves at the appraisment price payable in twelve months to my Son Robert on Bond and good security it is my desire that Colo. Vincent Redman will dispose of them at twelve months credit taking Bonds and good Security payable to my Son Robert which I give to him and his heirs forever.

Item I give and bequeath to my Daughter Jane Turner's four Sons Harry, Thomas, Richard & George—also her three daughters Elizabeth Jenny, & Polly one Seventh part of my Slaves to be Equally Divided betwixt them, to them & their heirs forever.

Item I give and bequeath to my Daughter Apphia Carter's Children the Slaves before given them, likewise I give and bequeath to the said Children one seventh part of my Slaves, but it is my desire that my Son in Law Capt. John C. Carter and his wife Apphia may have a mutual support with the Children from the annual labour of the two gifts of Slaves which I give to the Children and their heirs forever.

* * * * * * *

Item I constitute—appoint my five Sons Moore, John, Griffin, Joseph & Robert Fauntleroys with Colo.

Vincent Redman Executors to this my last Will and Testament.

In witness whereof I have Set my hand & Seal this Seventh day of October one thousand Seven hundred and ninety three.

* * * * * * *

Teste

Richard Bruer WILLIAM FAUNTLEROY Seal

Thomas Pritchett"

This will was probated in Richmond County Court Dec. 3d, 1793.

ADDENDA.

(25) Dr. Walter Jones married Alice Flood.

(2) Dr. William Cocke, the secretary, and Elizabeth Catesby had, besides the children named, two other daughters, Susan and Rachel, both of whom married; Rachel possibly married a Mr. Gulliver.

Jas. Thos. Garnett and (53) Mary E. Fauntleroy had the following children, in addition to those named on page 176: Marion Hite, Eliza Belfield, Sarah Ellen, Jas. Thos. and Mary Fannie.

ERRATA.

PAGE.

60. For (58) Col. Jekyll Lucius Davis, read (58) Col. Jas. Lucius Davis.

62. For (28), read (25) Dr. Walter Jones; and for (360), read (361) Elizabeth H. Peck.

63. For (213), read (357) Frederick Jones.

68. For (27), read (30) Dr. Samuel D. Martin.

74. (151) Thos. ap Catesby Jones was born some two years after (150) Gen'l Roger Jones, who was born in 1788.

126. For (1732), in the seventh line from the bottom, read 1737.

131. For (301), read (302) Walker Jones; for (274), read (275) Alice Jones; and for (322), read (323) Geo. Booth Field.

154. For Mary Bathurst, in the tenth line from the bottom, read Mary Meriwether.

155. The comma after "beak" should be after the word "proper."

186. For (23), read (26) John Lewis.

241. For (353), read (354) Gen'l Walter Jones.

254. For (353), read (354) Gen'l Walter Jones; and for (376), read (377) Walter Jones.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Frontispiece, Jones arms quartered with Hoskins as borne by (2) Capt. Roger Jones.

Fac simile description of Jones, Hoskins, and Walker arms.

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